

VOTES FOR WOMEN

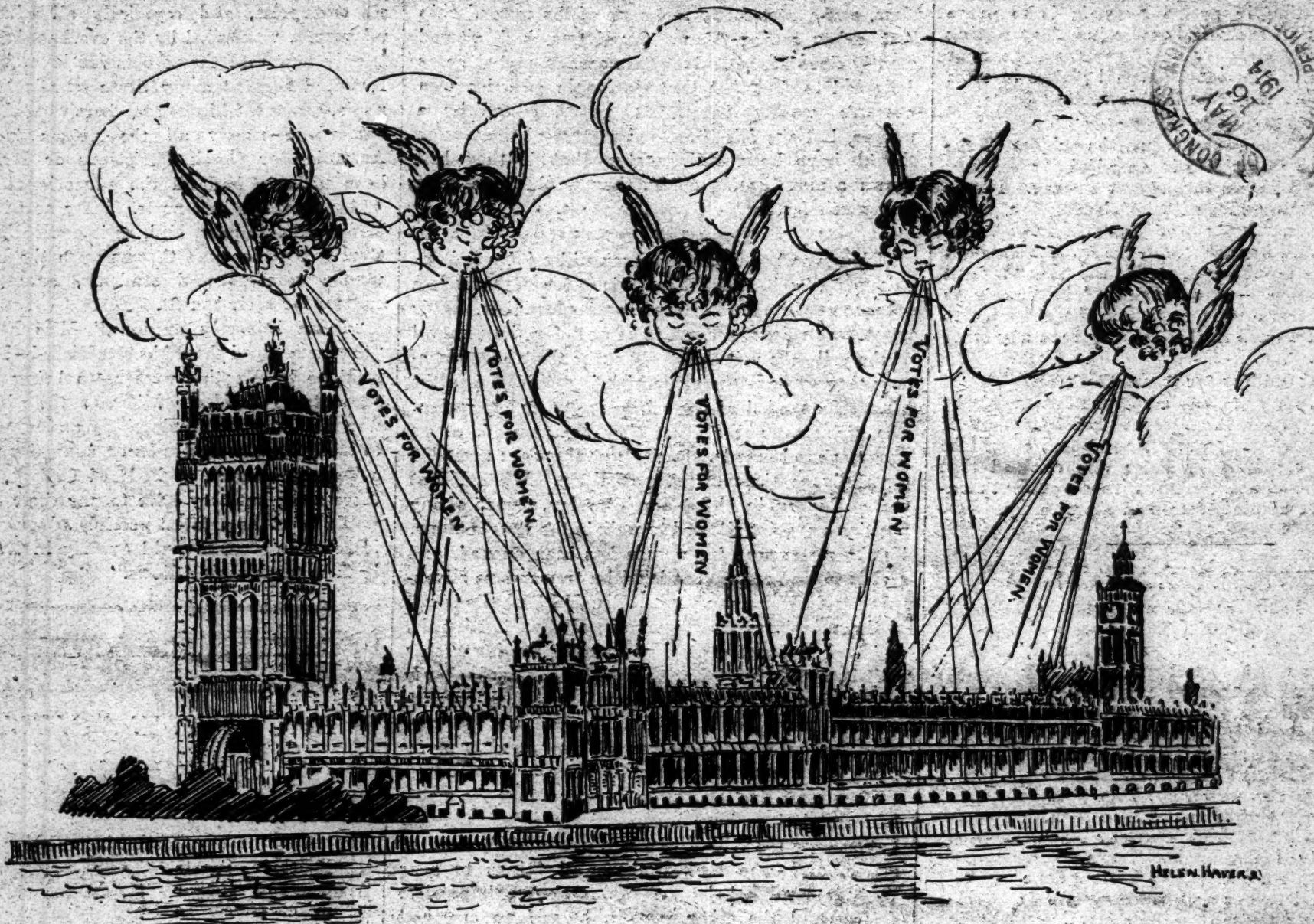
EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VII. (New Series), No. 318.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)

THE EASTER RECESS



A SUGGESTION FOR THE VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE

CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE
Our Cartoon	421
The Outlook	421
Mother to Son. By Irene M'Leod	422
The Turkish Woman's Awakening	422
"Prisons and Prisoners." A Meditation. By Constance Elizabeth Maud ..	423
Fight for Free Speech ..	424
First Principles: Speech by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence ..	425
Womanly Influence	426
Equal Pay for Equal Work. By K. Baverstock	427
The New Dress. By G. Colmore	427
The Revolutionaries	428
Progress Abroad	428
Comparison of Punishments ..	429
Correspondence	430
Women in Professions	430
News of Other Societies	431

DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

The important news reaches us as we go to press that the vote in the United States Senate was 35 to 34 in favour of the woman suffrage amendment, instead of 35 to 34 against, as wrongly reported in all the English papers. It was, therefore, only owing to the necessity for a two-thirds majority that the motion was regarded as lost.

In this Country

Many members of the Liberal Party are keenly anxious that the same desire for conciliation which is shown by their leaders on the Irish issue should be exhibited with regard to the question of woman

suffrage, the treatment of which is not only a national scandal, but (what is more important from a party point of view) is gradually breaking up the Liberal Party. The *Nation*, in a note in last week's issue, remarks:—

We are glad to see that Sir John Simon is working to put woman suffrage into its proper place on the Liberal programme. He told the Manchester Reform Club, on Saturday that the question could not indefinitely take a back seat, and that militancy could make no difference to Liberal faith in it any more than Irish violence was allowed to obstruct Home Rule. He admitted the Prime Minister's hostility, but pleaded that Mr. Asquith had done his best to give the fullest opportunity of raising this question. This ought to mean, we think, that the Prime Minister will make woman suffrage a Government policy as soon as the House of Commons gives him his mandate.

Unabated Opposition

We could afford to let Liberals put their own interpretation on the past behaviour of their leader if there were any real indication that he and they were prepared to make amends in the future; but the exact contrary is the case. Mr. Asquith has flagrantly allowed his promises to women to be broken without any attempt at offering a genuine substitute. There is no talk of the Government introducing woman suffrage into the election of the Irish legislature as one of the reforms to be brought forward on the "suggestion stage" of the Home Rule Bill; there is no proposal for redeeming Mr. Asquith's broken promises with regard to woman suffrage for the United Kingdom. It is not surprising, therefore, that women are in revolt, and that Liberals are beginning to fear for the future of their party.

The "Daily News" on Tax Resistance

At the same time, the *Daily News* is establishing,

by inference, the right of women who have no votes, and are therefore shut out of the constitution, to refuse to pay taxes, and to carry out, at any rate, the more passive forms of militancy. In its leading article of Saturday last, speaking of the Irish situation, it says:—

The conscience of the civilian citizen under a Constitution such as ours does not express itself by refusing to pay taxes; the conscience of an officer does not express itself by refusing to obey orders. The conscience of both expresses itself by the vote when the occasion which is secured to them comes. Our constitution is so designed as precisely to eliminate those intolerable strains on the soldier's conscience which make up Unionist dialectic in this matter.

But our Constitution is clearly not so designed as to eliminate the strain imposed upon women, for as the *Daily News* elsewhere in the same article is careful to explain, the electorate now embraces practically the whole *manhood* of the country.

The Lawlessness of the Government

On Saturday last the W.S.P.U. endeavoured to hold a meeting in Hyde Park alongside the demonstration of the Unionists; the Government, continuing the policy which they have adopted for the last twelve months, prohibited it, and when Mrs. Drummond and Miss Rogers persisted, had them arrested, and subsequently imprisoned. As a paper entirely independent of the W.S.P.U., we raise our protest once more against this unlawful action of the Government in prohibiting perfectly peaceful meetings of women in Hyde Park. We know, of course, that the W.S.P.U. is a body which countenances unlawful and even revolutionary actions by some of its members, but this fact does not justify the Government

in preventing them from doing those actions that are within the law. For anyone, however much they may be opposed to the W.S.P.U., to take a different view of the situation is for them to connive at the unwarrantable encroachment by the Executive on the liberties of the people of the country.

A Scandalous Decision

As we go to press the news reaches us that the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold against his sentence of imprisonment. Our readers will remember that Mr. Arnold, the son of Sir Edwin Arnold, was editor of a Burmese newspaper. A white planter, a personal friend of a certain magistrate, had been charged with an offence against a native girl, and though the *prima facie* case against him appeared extraordinarily strong, the magistrate treated the planter with the utmost courtesy and dismissed the case. A large part of native Burmah was furious, and Mr. Arnold denounced what he considered the scandal. For this the magistrate prosecuted him for libel. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, which was afterwards reduced to four. Mr. Arnold appealed, and Sir Robert Finlay supported the appeal. In our opinion, the result of the appeal, which will be learnt with consternation in native Burmah, is to prove once more that an exclusively male judiciary resting on an exclusively male system of government, cannot be relied upon to deal out impartial justice in cases where the honour of women is concerned.

Women in Turkey

Miss Grace Ellison, who forms the subject of the interview which we publish in an adjoining column, is a woman well-known throughout Turkey. It was she who, in collaboration with Melek Hanoum, wrote the famous book, "A Turkish Woman's Impressions of Europe"; and her articles in the *Daily Telegraph*—shortly to be republished, under the title "Life in a Turkish Harem"—are considered in Turkey to have done more towards removing the obstacles to the freedom of women in that country than any other single agency.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

We publish, on page 427, an important article by Miss Baverstock on the present underpayment of women in the teaching profession, which should be studied most carefully by those who contend that women ought to be well content with the present man-made laws and administration of the country.

MOTHER TO SON

Before I knew the love of man
The lovely dream of you began.
When I said, "Jesus meek and mild,"
My Jesus was a little child,
I nursed the kitten on my knee
And nursed you where no eye could see.
When I grew up to woman's grace
I saw you in your father's face;
Your hands were beating at my breast,
And gave my womanhood no rest.
Your little soul called each to each,
And laid bright heaven in our reach.
My body fed your body, son,
But birth's a swift thing swiftly done
Compared to one and twenty years
Of feeding you with spirit's tears.
I made your body with my blood,
Your body's ample gratitude.
I could not make your mind and soul,
But my glad hands have kept you whole,
And tears have kept God's pastures green,
And washed His temple sweet and clean.
Think you that I have lived in vain
These years of wonder, joy and pain?
The years when Jesus meek and mild
Was my beloved little child!
And when the first shy touch of things
Waked in my heart a thousand Springs,
And bid me open childhood's gate
To give my woman's hand to fate!
The moment when your groping hands
Bound me to life with ruthless bands,
When all my living became a prayer,
And all my days built up a stair
For your young feet that trod behind
That you an aspiring way should find!
Think you that life can give you pain
Which does not stab in me again?
Think you that life can give you pleasure
Which is not my undying treasure?
Think you that life can give you shame
Which does not make my pride go lame?
And you can do no evil thing
Which sears not me with poisoned sting.
Because of all that I have done
Remember me in life, O son!
Keep that proud body fine and fair,
My love is monumented there!
For my love make no woman weep,
For my love make no woman cheap,
And see you give no woman scorn,
For that dark night when you were born.

Beloved, all my years belong
To you; go, thread them for a song.

Irene M'Leod.

THE TURKISH WOMAN'S AWAKENING

Interview with Miss Grace Ellison

Miss Grace Ellison, the London writer who has had better opportunities than any other European of studying the life of the Turkish women in the harem, and at the same time of discussing with leading public men the prospects of her emancipation, and whose fascinating letters, written from a Turkish harem, created so much interest when published in the *Daily Telegraph* a few weeks ago, belongs herself to the most progressive body of English feminists. She has told a representative of VOTES FOR WOMEN something of the women's movement in Turkey to-day.

Harem life as she saw it in a five months' visit to a noble Turkish lady was altogether different from Western imaginings, and she had difficulty in finding a single home where there were two wives, so little is polygamy practised to-day. She discovered a feeling of deep sympathy between women irrespective of class, and quotes many instances of the comradeship that exists among them. Conditions had altered greatly since her visit five years earlier, and she was delighted to find that Constantinople had its own woman's weekly illustrated paper, edited by a woman, but she felt that the progress of the women should have been still greater—that if they had shown a more daring spirit, they would have gone very much farther in those five years.

Removal of the Veil

"The day when Turkish women will ask for enfranchisement," said Miss Ellison, "is so far off that it does not yet come into the dream of Turkish feminists. Their great revolutionary demand is still for the removal of the veil—the veil that must cover their hair whenever they go out—the veil which is considered in the West as a symbol of their inferiority and seclusion. The veil must go; of that they are assured, or no progress can be made. Such tiny things are regarded gratefully as signs of progress there. When I first visited Turkey, in Abdul Hamid's reign, women of any position were not allowed to walk in the streets alone. Now a restaurant for women has been opened, and a visit to that restaurant is still a tremendous adventure for the Turkish woman. The Old Seraglio is one of the most interesting places in all Constantinople, and such Europeans as obtain permission invariably visit it, but I found that no Turkish woman had ever been within its gates. They could have received permission now, said Djémal Pasha, the Marine Minister, who is the patron of the women's movement, but it has not occurred to them to ask for it.

"One must live with them to realise how the manifold restrictions have hampered their development. I remember the friend who was passionately fond of music, and who longed above all things to hear Wagner rendered by an orchestra—an impossible desire—and the other woman, herself an excellent pianist, who said wistfully that she felt she could not progress any further without hearing first-class musicians—she could only imagine, and she wanted to hear. I hope her wish has been gratified now, for quite recently the first concert for women has been given in Constantinople.

"It is impossible for things to remain as they are. The country is faced with an economic crisis, drained of its wealth—I do not suppose there is in Turkey now one man whom we should consider wealthy—the days of extravagance and luxury, the days of vast expenditure on the harem are gone, and the women, with the men, must face the altered world.

Women's Help Wanted

"An enormous wave of patriotism is sweeping over the country, the desperate patriotism of a country, humiliated, beaten to the ground, racked during its five years of struggle for freedom with ten wars, external or internecine. One marvels at the vitality of the nation which not only hopes but determines to rise again, to work out its own regeneration, and one sympathises with the devotion the men and women show. France drapes the statue of lost Alsace with crape, and in the Turkish military schools the map of Turkey has the Lost Provinces draped with black. The feeling is poignant, but in their distress the leaders of Turkey are far-sighted, and they see that they cannot raise their country without the help of their women. At the feminist meeting I attended there was almost a note of reproach in the speeches of the men to the women whose seclusion and enforced inertia had been at the foundation of the old nation's life. 'You must come and help us,' the men said. 'We cannot do all the work ourselves.'

"And now, with a quickened sense of the importance of women to any community, wise men are searching the Koran, realising how during the centuries the false interpretation of the Prophet's teaching has degraded the women whom he held in honour. They see that a mass of prejudice, religious and thence social, has accumulated to crush women down, and they are trying to destroy it. But the women will find it very hard, with all the help that men like Djémal Pasha and his colleagues will give them, to overcome the conventions and traditions which are almost worse than the religious misconceptions. The women of the older generation, bitter, terrified, and suspicious, will do all in their power to hold them back.

The Hope of the Women

"The hope of the women, and the hope of the whole nation, is in education. In Abdul Hamid's reign, all enterprise, and especially all educational development, was killed by the overhanging terror. It is only now that the schools are becoming vitalised. I visited a great many State schools in Constantinople, where the Moslem teachers wore the hated veil, but where nearly all the women teachers were Armenian or Greek Christians or Israelites—they have hitherto had all the educational advantages, and secured the best posts. Fifty new schools are to be opened this year, and, as is generally known, the Government has just thrown open the University to women teachers and students, arranging special courses for their benefit.

"I am intensely anxious," Miss Ellison added, "that some fund should be established—I wish it could be done by English women—to bring Turkish girl students to London. Hitherto the girls who have won Government scholarships and come to Europe to study have been Greeks or Armenians. There was a Turkish student at Bedford College, there is one there now; but they have to pay their own way. It would be of the greatest possible advantage to Turkey if her own women could qualify in Europe and go back to teach their fellows."

E. I.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN SPORTS COATS.

Knitted Sports Coats, similar in character to the garment sketched, are now in great demand. Our stock of knitted goods is quite unique, and contains a wonderful variety of exclusive novelties that have been specially designed for us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.



Real Knitted Sports Coat (as sketch), with roll collar, made from bright finish silk yarn, in black, cream, and a variety of best leading shades. Stocked in 2 sizes: women's and outside.

Price 39/6

Catalogue post free.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street, London, W.

BOOKS TO READ

"PRISONS AND PRISONERS"

A Meditation

By CONSTANCE ELIZABETH MAUD

In the "Earthly Paradise" we read of "a white-clad woman, white as a piece of fair moon-lit snow," who at the insistent call of Love, came down from the bright sphere where she dwelt, and appeared suddenly in the midst of a family gathered together in their homestead one Christmas night. The doors were flung wide, showing the snowy winter outside, and as she entered light, joy, and peace entered with her. She sat down with the family and shared their Christmas cheer.

And a change came over that company. They seemed to see things anew, they became conscious of strange yearnings and stirrings within, the love that radiated from their visitor's starry eyes awakened something dormant and hitherto unsuspected in the heart of each one there—the busy, preoccupied farmer, his care-worn wife, with her anxious mother-heart, the vain, frivolous little daughter-in-law, the self-seeking young men, all felt the heavenly influence. And when at last "night waned, and slowly all folk passed from out the hall, and the soft sleep o'er all the marvelling house did creep, the night brought such dreams as showed through wild things, very gleams of heaven and perfect love."

On the morrow she passed out of their lives for ever; but from that day forth never could any one of them forget the vision of that winter evening, for they had looked upon the face of Love.

To Holloway Prison and its grey inmates was granted just such a vision when the grim doors opened to receive Lady Constance Lytton, called from her safe and sheltered home by the insistent voice of Divine Love. Governors, doctors, chaplains, wardresses, and, above all, prisoners, the sad and sorrowful prisoners who looked into her face, can surely never quite forget while life lasts.

There is not a page in this simple, selfless record of "Prisons and Prisoners" through which this amazing miracle of love does not shine. A scrupulous truthfulness and exactitude obliges the revealing of a hideous system of injustice and brutality, but the deep understanding which love alone can give makes the writer continually excuse and explain the conduct of the miscreants, even while her whole soul is in revolt at their deeds. "They know not what they do—Father, forgive them."

The Divine Christ within her forgives and reaches out loving hands to save her tormentors. And not only her tormentors, but those whom some of us find it even more hard to forgive and to pray for—the anti-woman of the leisured class. She whom the Woman's Movement leaves coldly indifferent or contemptuous, of whom Lady Constance is constrained in her truthfulness to write:—

Until these women can be educated as to the lives of the bulk of women, brought up against the laws with regard to them that now disgrace the statute book, made to feel the horror of custom which still undermines their own existence, and to burst through the gilded bars which hold their own lives in bondage, they act upon the social organism in a way that is wholly harmful.

And again, "they are the dross, the dead fruit. All others have responded in some way, however feeble their power of service, when they have heard the call; but these have not."

Yet, instead of feeling, like most of us, bitterness and resentment, she adds: "As I thought of them my pity moved from the procession in Holloway to these other women." And she sees, as the one hope for them, an answer that came to her in Holloway:—

The example of working-class organisation, and above all of those few splendid women who have given their lives to lead the movement. For where doctrine, precept and example all fail to penetrate, the spirit of self-sacrifice, which wakes an echo in all human hearts, will find a way.

Of the effect her presence had in the prisons, we get some glimpses which shine like sparks among the stubble. As, when the mask-like official expression of the night wardress drops off suddenly, revealing under the rigid exterior a tender, pitiful human being; and another wardress, loath to lose sight of her radiant prisoner, begs she will write to her when she is out of prison. The poor women prisoners come up and whisper hurried words of sympathy and cheer. They confess to her as to the Virgin Mother, they shed on her smiles, "the prisoner's unforgettable smile." And in dedicating this beautiful book to them she says, with reverent humility: "Prisoners, I wish I could give to you, for your joy, something of the help you gave to me, and that in many ways I could follow your example."

Though her heart is constantly wrung with pity and indignation, she experiences also "pure joy" in Holloway. A vision of Calvary, suggested by the light of the setting sun, which cast the shadow of three crosses on the glass from the wooden mouldings of the little window, strengthened and refreshed her spirit as the visions of Catherine of Siena supplied that

saint with spiritual food. From the same little window, too, she saw a sight which "filled her very soul with joy"; a woman in prisoner's dress, and in her arms another little prisoner, a baby done up in a blanket, the mother cooing, laughing and singing to the child as she walked in the prison yard. The Prison Chaplain had declared, "these women were all as bad as could be"; but Constance Lytton sees "as beautiful a picture as any in the world." Like Fiona McLeod, she sees the divine root:—

It is only a little wee lass that you are, Eidelth Mochree, But as each wee blossom has roots in the depths of the sky, So you are one with the Lord of Eternity.

No one can read this book without realising that this Woman's Movement is the greatest spiritual movement the world has ever seen. Few women will be able to read this book and remain deaf to its call:

"Women, you are wanted. Women as women, because you are women, come out in all your womanliness, and whether or not victory is for your day, at least each one of you make sure that the one course impossible to you is surrender of your share in the struggle."

[Fellows and other readers of the paper are reminded that they can purchase copies of this valuable book by Lady Constance Lytton from the Business Secretary, VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 3s. 6d. each. It is particularly hoped that they will take this opportunity of obtaining it and sending it to other friends.]

"THE RACIAL CURSE"

The Woman's Movement is doing much for men; it is bringing to them the knowledge that they really are meant to be a little lower than the angels, not a great deal lower than the animals; that they are not wholly at the mercy of their material instincts; that physiological perfection demands not loose living but chastity. Before the persistent denial of political status to women, and the increasing fervour of the demand consequent upon that denial, caused women to educate themselves in everything in which their interests are concerned, the majority of men were as ignorant of the physiology of sex as the majority of women were ignorant of men's habitual breach of sex laws. It is women who have called not only the accepted standards of conduct but the accepted rules of health in question; it is women who have brought the subject of the disease of vice out into the open; it is a woman who has formulated, in a pamphlet of less than fifty pages, teaching essential to the health of the community and the basic laws upon which that teaching rests. Mrs. Frances Swiney sets forth with scientific precision and convincing logic the reasons why purity and self-control in sex relations are of first importance both to the individual and the race. It is not possible here to give a summary of her cogent arguments: every woman and every man should read them *in toto* for himself and herself. But think of the following statement in connection with the starving and half-starved multitudes who strew the march of civilisation:—

In the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago it is stated that a yearly profit of \$1,000,000 is made in the "red-light" district of that city; while it is estimated that over \$40,000,000 is invested in the traffic (i.e., the White Slave Traffic) in America alone. The millions that men are spending on their own destruction would, if expended in legitimate channels, bring peace, contentment, health and sanity to the world.

Hitherto it has been supposed that woman alone has sufficient self-control to keep her body pure, and that while chastity was innoxious to woman it was baneful to man. Mrs. Swiney contends, and makes good her contention, that men can be trained as women are trained, and that—"A life of strict and absolute continency will alone vitalise man's body and brain to ensure full development."

The gospel she preaches is one of hope and strength, of true virility, of healthy bodies and sound brains.

SOCIAL ILLS

The second of these books is practically an answer to the first. So long as the family is to be restricted, not by means of self-control but in spite of its absence, so long will the evils described in Mr. Kneeland's book be rife. If man be incapable of curbing his passions, woman is bound to be degraded and the race to deteriorate. Motherhood is deeper than the breeding function, and prostitution is the inevitable result of the belief that man's will is weaker than his lusts. Not easily can the existing attitude on sex questions be altered, the existing standard of conduct raised; but until a higher ideal is set up, it is useless to discuss the removal of present abuses.

"The Racial Curse." By Frances Swiney. (The League of Isis. Price 6d.)

"The Small Family System: Is It Injurious or Immoral?" By C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc. (London: A. C. Fifield. 1s.) "Commercialised Prostitution in New York City." By F. Kneeland. (Published under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene.)

The Ideal House Shoe



5/11

PER PAIR

Made in narrow, medium, and by-gone, a shaped toes in all sizes and half-sizes.

One price—5/11 per pair (postage 4d., two pairs post free).

Real Foot Comfort

—perfect ease and restfulness, such as no other footwear can provide, are secured by wearing "Bendable" House Shoes. For home wear, during work or leisure, or wherever long-standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are as once so comfortable, smart, and neat—they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe. "Bendable" is the famous shoe that nurses wear for their arduous duties in the ward.

BENDABLE HOUSE SHOES

are British made from the softest real Glace Kid and the most flexible solid British Leather, perfectly put together by a special process which renders them the most comfortable and silent shoes obtainable. It is impossible for them to squeak. Invaluable in the home, and a boon to shop assistants, nurses, etc.

Every "Votes for Women" Reader

should call at our Showroom, or write for Book describing "Bendable" Specialties, which also include Outdoor Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Over-boots, Gaiters, Stockings, Boot Trees, etc.

The Bendable Shoe Co.

(Dept. C.) 443, WEST STRAND, London, W.C.

(1st Floor.) Hours 9.30 to 5. Sat. 9.30 to 1.

FREE—This dainty Book on comfortable and elegant Footwear. Write for it To-day.



THIS BOOK IS FREE

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

VOTES FOR WOMEN went well at the Boat Race and splendidly at the Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square Demonstrations.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Miss Beazley, the Captain of the Wood Green pitch, both in selling and in getting other workers round her, there is a steadily increasing sale in that district.

Another helper has come forward for Central London. After Easter we must recommence work with renewed vigour, and new workers will be very heartily welcomed.

Bags for Paper-seller

Exceedingly useful and attractive bags for paper-sellers, of which we reproduce sketches below, are now to be had at the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Offices, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. They are made in the Fellowship colours, purple, white, and red, and may be obtained at the following prices: With shoulder-strap and inside-pocket (as in left-hand sketch), 1s. 9d. each; the same, with an inside-flap to protect the papers in wet weather, 2s. each. No seller should be without one or another of these bags.



BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Agitator in Disguise." By Mrs. Langfield Sawkins. (London: Heath Cranston and Ouseley. Price 6s.)

"Cinderella's Sisters." By Florence Scannell. (London: Heath Cranston and Ouseley. Price 6s.)

"The Test." By M. McDonnell Bodkin. (London: Everett. Price 6s.)

"The Devil's Profession." By Gertie De S. Wentworth James. (London: Everett. Price 6s.)

"Tiger." By Witter Bynner. (London: Rider. Price 1s. net.)

"The Englishwoman." April. (London: Evans Bros. Price 1s. net.)

"The Magpie." April. (From publisher, 5, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Price 4d. net.)

BOOKS TO READ

"PRISONS AND PRISONERS"

A Meditation

By CONSTANCE ELIZABETH MAUD

In the "Earthly Paradise" we read of "a white-clad woman, white as a piece of fair moon-lit snow," who at the insisted call of Love, came down from the bright sphere where she dwelt, and appeared suddenly in the midst of a family gathered together in their homestead one Christmas night. The doors were flung wide, showing the snowy winter outside, and as she entered light, joy, and peace entered with her. She sat down with the family and shared their Christmas cheer.

And a change came over that company. They seemed to see things anew, they became conscious of strange yearnings and stirrings within, the love that radiated from their visitor's starry eyes awakened something dormant and hitherto unsuspected in the heart of each one there—the busy, preoccupied farmer, his care-worn wife, with her anxious mother-heart, the vain, frivolous little daughter-in-law, the self-seeking young men, all felt the heavenly influence. And when at last "night waned, and slowly all folk passed from out the hall, and the soft sleep o'er all the marvelling house did creep, the night brought such dreams as showed through wild things, very gleams of heaven and perfect love."

On the morrow she passed out of their lives for ever; but from that day forth never could any one of them forget the vision of that winter evening, for they had looked upon the face of Love.

To Holloway Prison and its grey inmates was granted just such a vision when the grim doors opened to receive Lady Constance Lytton, called from her safe and sheltered home by the insistent voice of Divine Love. Governors, doctors, chaplains, wardresses, and, above all, prisoners, the sad and sorrowful prisoners who looked into her face, can surely never quite forget while life lasts.

There is not a page in this simple, selfless record of "Prisons and Prisoners" through which this amazing miracle of love does not shine. A scrupulous truthfulness and exactitude obliges the revealing of a hideous system of injustice and brutality, but the deep understanding which love alone can give makes the writer continually excuse and explain the conduct of the miscreants, even while her whole soul is in revolt at their deeds. "They know not what they do—Father, forgive them."

The Divine Christ within her forgives and reaches out loving hands to save her tormentors. And not only her tormentors, but those whom some of us find it even more hard to forgive and to pray for—the anti-woman of the leisured class. She whom the Woman's Movement leaves coldly indifferent or contemptuous, of whom Lady Constance is constrained in her truthfulness to write:—

Until these women can be educated as to the lives of the bulk of women, brought up against the laws with regard to them that now disgrace the statute book, made to feel the horror of custom which still undermines their own existence, and to burst through the gilded bars which hold their own lives in bondage, they act upon the social organism in a way that is wholly harmful.

And again, "they are the dross, the dead fruit. All others have responded in some way, however feeble their power of service, when they have heard the call; but these have not."

Yet, instead of feeling, like most of us, bitterness and resentment, she adds: "As I thought of them my pity moved from the procession in Holloway to these other women." And she sees, as the one hope for them, an answer that came to her in Holloway:—

The example of working-class organisation, and above all of those few splendid women who have given their lives to lead the movement. For where doctrine, precept and example all fail to penetrate, the spirit of self-sacrifice, which wakes an echo in all human hearts, will find a way.

Of the effect her presence had in the prisons, we get some glimpses which shine like sparks among the stubble. As, when the mask-like official expression of the night wardress drops off suddenly, revealing under the rigid exterior a tender, pitiful human being; and another wardress, loath to lose sight of her radiant prisoner, begs she will write to her when she is out of prison. The poor women prisoners come up and whisper hurried words of sympathy and cheer. They confess to her as to the Virgin Mother, they shed on her smiles, "the prisoner's unforgettable smile." And in dedicating this beautiful book to them she says, with reverent humility: "Prisoners, I wish I could give to you, for your joy, something of the help you gave to me, and that in many ways I could follow your example."

Though her heart is constantly wrung with pity and indignation, she experiences also "pure joy" in Holloway. A vision of Calvary, suggested by the light of the setting sun, which cast the shadow of three crosses on the glass from the wooden mouldings of the little window, strengthened and refreshed her spirit as the visions of Catherine of Siena supplied that

saint with spiritual food. From the same little window, too, she saw a sight which "filled her very soul with joy"; a woman in prisoner's dress, and in her arms another little prisoner, a baby done up in a blanket, the mother cooing, laughing and singing to the child as she walked in the prison yard. The Prison Chaplain had declared, "these women were all as bad as could be"; but Constance Lytton sees "as beautiful a picture as any in the world." Like Fiona McLeod, she sees the divine root:—

It is only a little wee lass that you are, Eidelth Mochree, But as each wee blossom has roots in the depths of the sky,

So you are one with the Lord of Eternity.

No one can read this book without realising that this Woman's Movement is the greatest spiritual movement the world has ever seen. Few women will be able to read this book and remain deaf to its call:

"Women, you are wanted. Women as women, because you are women, come out in all your womanliness, and whether or not victory is for your day, at least each one of you make sure that the one course impossible to you is surrender of your share in the struggle."

[Fellows and other readers of the paper are reminded that they can purchase copies of this valuable book by Lady Constance Lytton from the Business Secretary, VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4, price 3s. 6d. each. It is particularly hoped that they will take this opportunity of obtaining it and sending it to other friends.]

"THE RACIAL CURSE"

The Woman's Movement is doing much for men; it is bringing to them the knowledge that they really are meant to be a little lower than the angels, not a great deal lower than the animals; that they are not wholly at the mercy of their material instincts; that physiological perfection demands not loose living but chastity. Before the persistent denial of political status to women, and the increasing fervour of the demand consequent upon that denial, caused women to educate themselves in everything in which their interests are concerned, the majority of men were as ignorant of the physiology of sex as the majority of women were ignorant of men's habitual breach of sex laws. It is women who have called not only the accepted standards of conduct but the accepted rules of health in question; it is women who have brought the subject of the disease of vice out into the open; it is a woman who has formulated, in a pamphlet of less than fifty pages, teaching essential to the health of the community and the basic laws upon which that teaching rests. Mrs. Frances Swiney sets forth with scientific precision and convincing logic the reasons why purity and self-control in sex relations are of first importance both to the individual and the race. It is not possible here to give a summary of her cogent arguments: every woman and every man should read them *in toto* for himself and herself. But think of the following statement in connection with the starving and half-starved multitudes who strew the march of civilisation:—

In the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago it is stated that a yearly profit of £3,000,000 is made in the "red-light" district of that city; while it is estimated that over £40,000,000 is invested in the traffic (i.e., the White Slave Traffic) in America alone. The millions that men are spending on their own destruction would, if expended in legitimate channels, bring peace, contentment, health and sanity to the world.

Hitherto it has been supposed that woman alone has sufficient self-control to keep her body pure, and that while chastity was innocuous to woman it was baneful to man. Mrs. Swiney contends, and makes good her contention, that men can be trained as women are trained, and that—"A life of strict and absolute continency will alone vitalise man's body and brain to ensure full development."

The gospel she preaches is one of hope and strength, of true virility, of healthy bodies and sound brains.

SOCIAL ILLS

The second of these books is practically an answer to the first. So long as the family is to be restricted, not by means of self-control but in spite of its absence, so long will the evils described in Mr. Kneeland's book be rife. If man be incapable of curbing his passions, woman is bound to be degraded and the race to deteriorate. Motherhood is deeper than the breeding function, and prostitution is the inevitable result of the belief that man's will is weaker than his lusts. Not easily can the existing attitude on sex questions be altered, the existing standard of conduct raised; but until a higher ideal is set up, it is useless to discuss the removal of present abuses.

"The Racial Curse." By Frances Swiney. (The League of Iola. Price 6d.)

The Small Family System: Is It Injurious or Immoral? By C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc. (London: A. G. Rife. 1s.) "Commercialised Prostitution in New York City." By F. Kneeland. (Published under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene.)

The Ideal House Shoe



5/11

PER PAIR

Made in narrow, medium, and hygienic shapes in all sizes and half-sizes.

One price—

5/11

per pair (postage 4d., two pairs post free).

Real Foot Comfort

—perfect ease and restfulness, such as no other footwear can provide, are secured by wearing "Bendable" House Shoes. For home wear, during work or leisure, or wherever long-standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are at once so comfortable, smart, and neat—they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe. "Bendable" is the famous shoe that nurses wear for their arduous duties in the ward.

BENDABLE

HOUSE SHOES

are British made from the softest real Glace Kid and the most flexible solid British Leather, perfectly put together by a special process which renders them the most comfortable and silent shoes obtainable. It is impossible for them to squeak. Invaluable in the home, and a boon to shop assistants, nurses, &c.

Every "Votes for Women" Reader

should call at our Showroom, or write for Book describing "Bendable" Specialties, which also include Outdoor Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Over-boots, Gaiters, Stockings, Boot Trees, &c.

The Bendable Shoe Co.

(Dept. C)
443, WEST STRAND,
London, W.C.

(1st Floor.) Hours 9.30 to 5. Sat. 9.30 to 1.

FREE—This dainty Book on comfortable and elegant Footwear. Write for it To-day.



THIS BOOK IS FREE

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

VOTES FOR WOMEN went well at the Boat Race and splendidly at the Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square Demonstrations.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Miss Beazley, the Captain of the Wood Green pitch, both in selling and in getting other workers round her, there is a steadily increasing sale in that district.

Another helper has come forward for Central London. After Easter we must recommence work with renewed vigour, and new workers will be very heartily welcomed.

Bags for Paper-seller

Exceedingly useful and attractive bags for paper-sellers, of which we reproduce sketches below, are now to be had at the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Offices, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. They are made in the Fellowship colours, purple, white, and red, and may be obtained at the following prices: With shoulder-strap and inside-pocket (as in left-hand sketch), 1s. 9d. each; the same, with an inside-flap to protect the papers in wet weather, 2s. each. No seller should be without one or another of these bags.



BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Agitator in Disguise." By Mrs. Langfield Sawkins. (London: Heath Cranston and Ouseley. Price 6s.)

"Cinderella's Sisters." By Florence Scannell. (London: Heath Cranston and Ouseley. Price 6s.)

"The Test." By M. McDonnell Bodkin. (London: Everett. Price 6s.)

"The Devil's Profession." By Gertrude de S. Wentworth James. (London: Everett. Price 6s.)

"Tiger." By Witter Bynner. (London: Rider. Price 1s. net.)

"The Englishwoman." April. (London: Evans Bros. Price 1s. net.)

"The Magpie." April. (From publisher, 5, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Price 4d. net.)

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

Battle in Hyde Park—Police-paid Agitators—Mrs. Drummond Arrested—Proceedings in Court—Unequal Treatment for Ulstermen and Suffragettes

FREE SPEECH IN HYDE PARK

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

It looked as though the free speech battles of last summer were to be fought over again in Hyde Park when, last Saturday afternoon, rebellion for Ulster loyalists was preached under police protection from fourteen platforms while voteless women were not allowed one platform from which to state their far worse grievance to the assembled crowds.

In accordance with their avowed intention, some five or six hundred members of the Women's Social and Political Union assembled at Tottenham Street, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon, the occasion of the Unionist demonstration in Hyde Park, and marched to the Park in a perfectly orderly procession. Those who were watching the somewhat monotonous Unionist processions enter the Park at Hyde Park Corner were suddenly quickened into new interest when, instead of endless fluttering Union Jacks, purple, white, and green knots of ribbon tied at the ends of long broomsticks suddenly appeared in dozens, borne high in the air by marching women. In addition, there were banners bearing devices asserting that "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," protesting against the contrast of "Sir Edward Carson free" with "Mrs. Pankhurst tortured," and asking "Why should women be coerced?" And at the end of the gay, determined, briskly-marching ranks of women came a dogcart bearing General Drummond.

A Glean of Practical Politics

It was like a glean of practical politics seen through a mist of melodrama and pretence, like a glimpse of real battle in the middle of a banquet.

"They've come—the Suffragettes!" said the waiting crowds in a sort of gasp.

For a moment Union Jacks at three a penny went unsold. All eyes were centred on the approaching files of women with their tricolour held on high on a hundred wooden pikes, and their banners proclaiming with remorseless logic their absolute right to be there if Ulster rebels were allowed to be there.

"Why not?" said one indignant woman bystander, voicing what many others appeared to be feeling.

"Well, you see," said her man companion doubtfully, "these women really do incite, and then things happen."

Was that really the reason, one wondered, as one watched those serried ranks of Ulster loyalists go by unchallenged, while the thin line of women, carrying their defiant banners, put everyone, police and public, on the alert?

"The police are not stopping them! They've let them into the Park!"

The words ran like lightning along the rows of bystanders as the procession came through the gates. Evidently there was not the least desire on the part of the public to prevent them from holding their demonstration. The park was big enough, to be sure. Alas! it is Governments who are small, in those days.

Mrs. Drummond Stopped

As the main body of marching women turned on to the path that led to the Reformer's Tree, mounted police and inspectors at last intervened and stopped Mrs. Drummond in her cart from following the procession. Instantly, there was confusion. Instantly, there was riot. Instantly, there was hooliganism. For to see policemen approach women Suffragists is to-day a signal for hooligans to come along and do their worst.

"Ladies and gentlemen!" shouted Mrs. Drummond, standing up in the cart and addressing the masses of people beyond the police who had stopped her progress. "You see that this procession was perfectly orderly until the police interfered with it."

A short, sharp struggle was then waged round the cart. For some minutes, the police were unable to disengage Miss Rogers, who clung to the harness of the horse and refused to leave go. Finally she was dislodged and taken off to the police station. Mrs. Drummond then left the cart and followed in the wake of the women who had gone on before.

Hooliganism then resumed its sway. She and her supporters were crushed and bullied and hustled and struck. With great courage she made a speech from the shoulders of her men supporters, close to platforms one and two of the Ulster demonstration, protesting, as did the other speakers who followed her, against the use of the police force "to coerce the women who are demanding their political heritage, the right to vote for the Members of the Parliament of the United Kingdom," and against the revival of medieval torture in order to disable women who are fighting for their freedom, and

she demanded a measure of enfranchisement instead.

The police arrested her when she had done speaking and took her away across the park. But the gallant attempt to maintain the right of free speech and the right of women rebels to the consideration that is shown to men rebels, continued for some time longer, women being hoisted again and again on the hands of men supporters and delivering their message of freedom and defiance in spite of blows and hustling and insult.

What the Men Did

A correspondent who witnessed the whole scene writes: "I must put in a word for the magnificent men this afternoon who held up the women to speak. Quite apart from the tremendous physical effort, it was quite the most courageous thing. At one moment, when they got hustled and hit—rushed by those hordes of roughs—they still carried their burden, nor would they let her down though the perspiration streamed down their faces. Of course, all the women were good men and true—they always are—but that is quite superfluous information!"

At the end of the afternoon, Mrs. Drummond and her stalwart lieutenant were released on bail. Bruised and battered women went to their homes at last, and hooligans found no more victims to prey upon with the permission of the police.

But there was no doubt that the W.S.P.U. had held their demonstration as they said they would.

POLICE "MARKS"

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—It has been stated that the police employ spies and others at all suffrage meetings. This again has been denied.

On Saturday last I viewed the Ulster protest procession from before St. George's Hospital. As the suffrage procession marched past the Duke of Wellington's statue some cheering took place amongst the crowd. At a given signal booing at once resounded, a gentleman close by the pillar-box answered a filthy remark made by a man near to him (and myself), and the latter at once started to abuse him, as well as the women in the procession. This man attempted to get into conversation with others after he had failed to draw the first speaker into a controversy. He spoke to two gigglesome young women, addressed them as "my dears," asked them to have "drinks" and "chocolates," called them upon two seconds' acquaintance "true women," and denounced "suffragettes" as worthy of "hell fire." As the girls at last became obviously alarmed at the man's attentions, I turned round and called him a "police park" to his face.

After which, with a few parting shots of impudence, he slunk away. The sequel being that later I saw him in conversation with a police sergeant of the B Division, and went up and said, "So I see you have found your friend." At first the police officer was inclined to resent my remark, but when I mentioned my name, and told him how I had on previous occasions seen his "mark" busy as an agent "provoker," he smiled, and we chatted about the present abuse of these men at the present time. A "mark" properly speaking, is a man employed by individual police officers to gather information. They are a low type of "masterless" man, who doubtless have their uses under control, but to employ such men during political strife is dangerous, as they are ready to swear anything, or against anybody, and engineer strife in order to make a few shillings.—Yours, &c.,

ANTONIA MOSER.

317, High Holborn, W.C.

"ETERNAL FATHER, STRONG TO SAVE"

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—In the churches on Sunday last, by direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Kipling's "Least we Forget," was sung to the tune of "Eternal Father, Strong to Save." This was done in connection with the restless state of affairs concerning Ireland which partisan politicians and others with constitutional remedies in their hands have brought upon themselves. It occurred to me that a still better use of "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," might be made by the churches by means of a slight paraphrase of the words of the hymn; and this I venture to submit:

FOR SOULS NOT FREE.

Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose help the fettered soul may crave,
Who bids the selfish project deep
Its own appointed limits keep.
O, hear us when we cry to Thee,
For souls in peril—souls not free.

O, Christ, Whose voice the Woman heard
And hushed her moaning at His Word—
Who bade her—out of Mercy's store—
To go in peace and sin no more.

O, hear us when we cry to Thee
For souls in peril—souls not free.

O Holy Spirit, Who dost brood
Upon man's nature dark and rude
Who bids the rising tumult cease
And gives for deep complaining—Peace.

O, hear us when we cry to Thee
For souls in peril—souls not free.

O Trinity of love and power
Our sisters shield in danger's hour,
From cruelty's grip and virtue's foe
Protect them whereso'er they go.
Thus evermore shall rise to Thee
Glad hymns of praise from souls set free.
—Yours, &c., C. B.

TWO OPPONENTS OF FREE SPEECH



"Look here, Bill, if these women don't stop their agitation, they will lose the last bit of respect we have got for them."

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT

There were scenes in Court when Mrs. Drummond and Miss Rogers were charged before Mr. Denman at Marlborough Street, last Monday, with obstructing the police in Hyde Park. According to the police evidence Miss Rogers had been arrested "to prevent a serious disturbance," because she insisted on trying to take a pony trap across the park without a permit.

Miss Rogers' Defence

Asked if she had anything to say, Miss Rogers said: "I want to know why Sir Edward Carson and the other Unionist speakers are not in the dock beside me. We have quite as much right to hold meetings in the park as the men militants, and we shall continue to do so. Why are the women persecuted and the men not persecuted? Is it because women have no vote and the men have, and they are able to turn Asquith and company out of office if they do not do as they want?"

She also denied the jurisdiction of the court over her. The magistrate sentenced her to a fine of 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment; and she was removed forcibly, still protesting against the injustice of being sentenced while Sir Edward Carson went free.

Refusal to be Tried

When Mrs. Drummond was brought into court, she refused to be tried, keeping up a continual fire of interruptions and protests until the magistrate ordered her to be put back.

Her name was called again in an hour's time, and a similar scene was enacted. Mrs. Drummond protesting loudly against the unequal treatment of Suffragists and Ulster loyalists in spite of all efforts to silence her. Finally she was put back for the second time, shouting as she went: "The militants in Ulster can do as they like, and if I come back I shall do the same."

Case Taken Without Her

After the same scene had been enacted a third time, the case was proceeded with without the presence of the defendant, and police evidence was called to show that Mrs. Drummond was addressing a crowd of 50,000 people in Hyde Park, who were "surging backward and forward, causing danger to life and limb." And on refusing to desist she was arrested. The magistrate directed that a copy of the evidence should be shown to the defendant, and remanded the case till Wednesday.

FREE SPEECH IN THE EAST

END

In Victoria Park

In Victoria Park last Sunday afternoon the police showed a good sense that appears to be denied to their colleagues in Hyde Park, for they made no attempt to re-arrest Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, whose licence has expired, when she addressed a large demonstration there in company with Mr. George Lansbury and others. She was carried there on a stretcher from her rooms at Bow, for she is still too weak from the effects of her sixth hunger-strike to walk, and spoke from this stretcher held aloft by six of her supporters. She protested against the Cat and Mouse Act, and against "this dragging back and back to prison of people who are fighting for freedom," and said they were out to demand political freedom for women and to protest against a Government who tortured women, but are afraid to touch Sir Edward Carson.

BELFAST OFFICES RAIDED

Suffragists, Not Ulsterites

Some Belfast offices have been raided—not those of the Ulstermen, in which, presumably, would have been found rifles and ammunition—but those of Belfast Suffragists, and a fuse and some "noxious things" were discovered. The Belfast offices of the W.S.P.U. and the private rooms of the principal officials were visited and searched by the police on Saturday last, and Miss Dorothy Evans, the organising secretary, and Miss Mary Muir, a prominent member, were arrested. They were later brought before a special court and charged with having in their possession certain noxious things with intent to commit, or enable others to commit, felonies, and were remanded on bail until April 8.

SUFFRAGETTES AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

We are informed that the W.S.P.U. in Ulster have communicated with Sir Edward Carson, calling upon him to refuse to acquiesce in any scheme of federal government which does not give to the women of Ulster equal voting rights with men.

WHAT ABOUT CARSON?

Suffragist headquarters at Belfast were raided by the police, but no incriminating documents were found. . . . What about Carson?—Daily Herald

FIRST PRINCIPLES

By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence

(A Recent Speech at Birkdale, as reported in the "Southport Guardian.")

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said she wished at the outset to remove one or two misapprehensions that still remained in the minds of a few people. She supposed there were in that great gathering a few people who still held the antiquated idea that the votes for women agitation was a sort of movement against men. First of all they should put such a ridiculous idea out of their minds altogether. They must not think of the movement as a women's movement at all. It was really, essentially, and fundamentally, a great movement for human liberty. (Applause.) There was no idea of sex in the word liberty. The whole history of the race was the history of successive stages in the granting of human liberty.

Coping-stone of the Constitution

One hundred years ago four great classes of the community were shut outside altogether from the body politic, having no voice whatever in the legislation they had to obey. There were the whole working classes shut out by reason of class, all the Jews of the country excluded by reason of race, the Roman Catholics in Ireland and elsewhere by reason of their religious faith, and then there were the women excluded by reason of their sex. The barriers of class, race, and religious faith had gone, and now they had to carry the barrier against sex, and so put the coping-stone upon the great edifice of our free constitution.

Proceeding, the speaker said that some might think that they were anti-Liberal, or that they had some bias against the Liberal Party. They must remember that about 99 per cent. of the speakers on those platforms had been brought up in the traditions and fed on the maxims of the Liberal Party. (Applause.) The matter with the Liberal Party was not its Liberalism, but its il-Liberalism.

Why Did Women Want the Vote?

Some people actually wanted to know why women wanted the vote. Why did men want the vote? Why did men fight for the vote? Because men knew that no section of the population could win attention to its wrongs, or redress of its grievances, if it had not some power in the making of legislation. Before working-men got the vote the trades unions were illegal, and the first trades unionists were transported to Botany Bay for illegal conspiracy. Women wanted the vote for exactly the same reason as men wanted it, and fought for it. (Applause.) They need not go very far to see how unjust laws were framed to-day when women had no power whatever to enforce consideration of their claims. Take the Insurance Act. It might be a fairly good Act for men, although of that she was not very sure, but she did think it was unjust for women. The speaker went on to say that working men and women supported their children and supported each other. There was no real difference in the value of the work of the man and of the woman. The man went out into the market to sell his labour, and the woman gave her labour direct to the home and family. It was labour, and they were equal. The fourpence a week the man paid for insurance was family money, and money the wife had saved.

The Widow's Position

Speaking of the terrible position in this country to-day of hundreds of thousands of widows with children to support, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said that in New Zealand, where women had the vote, they had a national scheme of pensions for widows with young children, a special law not to pauperise them or to relieve them out of the rates. In England, where women had not got the vote, the widows and the children were deliberately struck out of a scheme that called itself a national insurance scheme. What they wanted, she said, was not only votes for women. She would die happy if she could see motherhood in this country, if she could see the sacredness of the home vindicated by some such national scheme of pensions for widows as they had in New Zealand and Australia, where women had votes. That was some little indication of the facts that lay behind the women's movement.

The Women's Demand

She was often asked she proceeded, to explain exactly what they were demanding,

exactly what the women's suffrage movement stood for. All the suffrage organisations were absolutely united in what they wanted. They did not ask that the franchise laws should be changed. The men in their superior wisdom had decided what the franchise laws were to be, and far be it from them to presume to call upon them to change it. Some of them might believe that everybody ought to have the vote. If they wanted it, and thought they could get it, work for it. What they as women said was this: Whatever the men considered was good enough for them, whatever was the men's qualification for the franchise, that was good enough for the women. (Applause.) They were asking that the sex disability should be swept away. They wanted to vote just as men voted. If the men voted on the household qualification, so they wanted the women of the country to vote on the household qualification.

There was another little misconception. It was said that they wanted women who paid rates and taxes to have a vote, and, of course, it was said it meant that all the rich women would have the vote, and the poor would not come in and have a chance. Those who argued like that were denouncing things that they did not realise. It did not matter how much the householder paid. If a man paid a shilling a week and lived in a little room or garret, he was a householder; the rates and taxes were included in the rent, and he could claim a vote. And if a charwoman lived in that room or garret and paid that rent, she would be entitled to have a vote. It was nothing to do with class. The industrial classes enormously outnumbered the property-owning class. That was amongst men. And exactly the same proportion would hold when applied to women; the greater proportion of the women enfranchised would belong to the working classes. She referred to the censuses which had been taken in various towns, and said that it had always showed that 70 or 80 per cent. of the women were earning their own living and depending upon themselves for their support. (Applause.)

Some people would say, "Well, that is a very reasonable demand. I thought the suffragettes were very extreme people." "Now, my friend," said Mrs. Lawrence, "now you know how moderate and reasonable we are." (Laughter and applause.)

Convert the Country?

Mr. Lloyd-George said that he could not meet their demand because they did not ask enough. He would like to enfranchise six or seven millions of women instead of the paltry one and a quarter millions that their demand implied, and because he could not do that he would not enfranchise any at all. (Laughter.) They were told that they had to go and convert the country. That was all stuff and nonsense. The country was absolutely converted to the idea that women who paid rates and taxes like men ought to have a vote like men. (Applause.) She had never met anyone who did not agree to that. There might be some in the West End London clubs, and they might have a few men corresponding to that class in Southport. (Laughter.) There were also a few politicians—not many. But the working men and the business men of the country, those who were engaged in the world's work, were convinced of the logic and justice of the demand. Did they ever meet any sensible man—(laughter)—any ordinary average sensible man or woman who did not say "Yes" to that proposition? She never had—never.

(Applause.) Could they point her to any reform which had had the same amount of public opinion behind it? ("No," and applause.) The country was converted. They had no need to convert the House of Commons to that reasonable proposition. Two-thirds of the Members of the House of Commons had pledged themselves in favour. What they needed to do was to break down the opposition of one or two men who were stopping the fulfilment of the will of the people. (Applause.)

When a Bill which embodied those principles was before Parliament, the House of Commons passed its second reading by a majority of 167, a far greater majority than the majority for the Home Rule Bill—(laughter)—or the Parliament Act, or any of those other measures. (Laughter.) But Mr. Asquith would not let it go any further; he dropped it. Mr. Lloyd George was a very astute politician, as everybody knew. He knew that there were only two ways of getting the Bill through the House of Commons, either by compromise, by a measure which was so moderate that it united every party in the House of Commons, as the Conciliation Bill did; or else by means of a Government measure. He derided compromise, and he refused to bring in a Government measure, so that, though calling himself a friend of woman's suffrage, he might manipulate things so as to let the movement fall between two stools. That was his plan. But what he had really done was that he had united the whole movement on another basis. Now all the fifty-three societies were pressing the Government for a measure, and they would take nothing more or take nothing less, and they wanted it now; now, at this very minute. (Applause.) They might be told, "Oh, yes, you may ask for it, and demand a Government measure, and say you want it now; but you are not going to get it." "Why not?" "Because Mr. Asquith has said so, and so long as he is Prime Minister you may whistle for your Government measure."

"A Few Commas Altered"

Mrs. Lawrence continued: Oh, indeed! It seems to me Mr. Asquith has said on other occasions things very strong, but he has had to go back on his word. (Applause.) How about the Home Rule Bill? That was to pass the House of Commons without the alteration of a comma. There have been a few commas altered lately, I'm thinking. (Laughter and applause.) There have been a few concessions made, and there will have to be more concessions made. (Loud applause.) Besides that, continued the speaker, they had got the precedent of history. There had been bigger men than Mr. Asquith who had said that they would never bring in Franchise Reform. But they had had to eat their words. There was the great Duke of Wellington, the man who conquered Napoleon, and he said things about a Bill to give emancipation to the Irish Catholics. And he said stronger things than Mr. Asquith had said. He said that rather than bring in such a Bill, or sanction a Bill being brought in, he would rather turn his back on public life for ever. Three months afterwards he was bringing in a Bill. (Laughter.) The Duke of Wellington brought that Bill in rather than face civil war.

How Militancy Came

People did not like civil war. Of course they did not. That was what Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Party were afraid of in Ulster. Civil war meant destruction and misery, and when the suf-

fragettes followed the lead of O'Connell or Sir Edward Carson, and threatened destruction if the Government would not listen and receive them, they were very shocked. They said it was very dreadful. And so it was. Waste and war and destruction were horrible things, but sometimes they came upon a country because justice and right were refused. (Applause.) She had not come there that night to preach destruction of property, because she had come to preach an alternative. She said this: "When a Government refuses to listen to reason, as this Government has refused; when it has spurned constitutional agitation, as this Government had spurned it; when no other means are open, there are only two alternatives, destruction of property or the destruction of that reactionary Government." (Applause.) She asked the electors to-day: Did they hate militancy? Of course they did. They were meant to hate it. If they hated it, why not stop it? They could stop it. They could not stop it by denouncing militancy. In spite of everything they had tried it went on. They could not stop it by imprisoning militants or killing militants, but they could do it by using their votes and by making clear to the Government that if it did not do what was right and just, and in conformity with its own principles, it would not have a chance at the elections. (Applause.) They defeated the representatives of the Liberal Government in Bethnal Green and in Leith. "If we could defeat the representative of the Liberal Government at six by-elections in this issue (I wonder) we could have a Government measure brought in and passed into law this session," said the speaker, amid applause.

The Damaged Picture

Speaking of militancy that was deplored but condoned, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence remarked: You will ask me what I think of defacing a beautiful picture, the most beautifully painted picture of the body of a woman we possessed. Well, I deplore it. I think the woman who did the action deplored it as much as any of us. I think we all deplore it. What we deplore even more is that the bodies of women in this country should be defaced and starved, and that little children should be crippled and maimed as they are under our present administration. And you may ask what about desecrating places of worship. I say I deplore it. I think it is terrible. What I think more terrible is that the human body should be degraded and defaced as it is to-day where the white slave traffic is rampant—(applause)—and where children and young girls are shipped away like bales of goods to be sold to a life of shame.

Proceeding, she said that she did not ask them not to condemn militancy, because it did not matter two pins whether they condemned it or not, but she wanted them for their own sakes to understand the spirit that was behind militancy. People in the movement knew things people outside did not know, and realised things others could not realise. It was terrible that babies should be torn from the arms of their mothers to be brought up in the workhouse, and it was terrible that hundreds and thousands of women should be working from morning to night for a penny an hour, a mere pittance with which they found it impossible to keep a roof over the heads of their children. It was terrible that the bodies of little children should be assaulted and degraded with impunity almost, or, at any rate, with punishment which was not to be measured with the punishment given to somebody who stole a pair of boots or who forged a cheque. It was terrible that young girls should be forced to go out into the street to sell their bodies because they could not get bread to feed them, and it was a terrible thing that this nation should be eaten up with a disease that was the direct outcome of the different standard of morality that existed between men and women. That different standard was the outcome of their political and social inequality. Attention must be drawn to those things. There was arising in the womanhood of this country a great new consciousness which was making them alive to the fact that lives were being wasted and children ruined. How foolish Statesmen were! They ought to have realised that it was a new force like a great river flowing through the country bringing healing and health. How had they to deal with it? They had dammed up that river, blocked the stream. "If you stop evolution you get revolution," concluded Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. "There is no escape from it, it is always there."

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Those who wish to understand the connection between
The Underpayment of Women and Woman Suffrage
should read the pamphlet

WOMEN'S VOTES & WAGES

By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE

PRICE 1d. (1½d. POST FREE)

From The Business Secretary, "Votes for Women" Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Articles and News contributed for insertion in **VOTES FOR WOMEN** should be sent to The Editors, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed. MSS. should, if possible, be typewritten.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 3s. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The Paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls. In New York, at Brentan's; Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta; and at Handel House, Ltd., Eloff Street, Johannesburg.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.



A woman's position depends on her distinction, while her taste is judged by the clothes she wears. The reputation of Marshall and Snelgrove has ever been founded on these two qualities—taste and distinction

**MARSHALL
&
SNELGROVE
LIMITED.**
Vere St. & Oxford St.,
W.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

"JEWELLERILY" can be accomplished at once. By buying only the Artistic and Beautiful.

Rings made from the Antique watch Bridges. From 6/6



CAMEOS

My Own Invention. The Inspiration Scent ring. From 15/-

Extract from "Goldsmith's Review." March 28th, 1914.

"At No. 1, New Oxford Street, which is aptly termed Cameo Corner, may be found the finest collection of real old Cameos in the trade. Many thousands of beautiful, historical, and classical subjects in their original old gold and pinchbeck settings were shown us."

Antique Solitaire Buttons 8/- to 10/- per doz.

EDWARD GOOD, Cameo Corner,
1, New Oxford St., W.C.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB

3, York Street, St. James's, S.W.

For MEN and WOMEN interested in the Suffrage Movement. Subscriptions 21 11s. 6d. Apply Secretary.

CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.

Table d'hôte Luncheons 1s. and 1s. 6d. (also A la Carte and Light Lunches). Residences with partial board 27s. 6d. A Free Course of Conversational French Lessons given every Monday Evening at 8.30 by Mlle. de Lampenolle. Registration fee 2s. 6d.

MISS LENA CONNELL (PHOTOGRAPHER),

50, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

is showing pictures at the

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION

at OLYMPIA, APRIL 11 to 30.

Price lists obtainable at her stall downstairs carry a reduction of 25 per cent. on Children's pictures until Christmas.

Park 500.

ARTHUR'S

WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

For Best Quality Meat, Groceries and Provisions. Fish, Poultry and Game. Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables. Bread and Confectionery. Ironmongery, China and Glass. Coal and Coke.

Country Orders of £1 and upwards Carriage Free.

All Goods are of the Finest and Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

A. M. BURGER,

Artistic Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker.

SPECIAL SALE of PARIS MODELS from all leading houses. Great bargains. Prices from 3 gu.

17, CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., W.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

Florists,

16, BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

Telephone: 5355 MAYFAIR.



The Most Delicate

SHIRTS

LACES MUSLINS
LAWNS SILKS

COLLARS

DRESSED IN AN ALTOGETHER SUPERIOR STYLE EQUAL TO NEW

Strafford Road, Acton, W.

Telephone 822 Chiswick.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4-7, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET

Telegraphic Address:—Votfowom, Fleet, London.

Telephone:—Melbom 5880 (2 lines).

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914.

WOMANLY INFLUENCE

To suffragists engaged in the serious attempt to wrest the enfranchisement of women from a recalcitrant Government, the existence of the "antis" has always provided entertainment and diversion. To those women, on the other hand, who are still undecided as to their views on woman suffrage, the case made out by its opponents is always worthy of attention. We make, therefore, no apology in directing both classes of our readers to the careful examination of the scheme recently put forward by Mrs. Humphry Ward for safeguarding the interests of women.

Mrs. Ward, as well as being an anti-suffragist, was at one time a member of the National Union of Women Workers—a body of some 7,500 women engaged in social service all over the country. Appointed by this Union—and therefore to that extent representative—are various committees of women who for several years past have conferred from time to time with M.P.'s upon measures relating to industry, the social evil, education, public service, and other legislative proposals so far as they affect women and children. For many years

past a large number of the members of the Union have realised that these committees failed to achieve much that was urgently needed, partly, no doubt, because the Union itself was not really representative of the women of the country as a whole, and partly because the Union had no power to enforce any of its most ardent requests. Two years ago, therefore, the Union, by an overwhelming majority, at its annual meeting, passed a resolution in favour of woman suffrage. This entirely upset Mrs. Humphry Ward, who, after trying in vain to get the resolution rescinded by a later Conference, seceded, taking with her about 3 per cent. of the members of the Union to form a new society of her own. She has now adumbrated a new scheme of a "Joint Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament and Women Social Workers" to advise Parliament on all questions concerning women and children, with the exception of woman suffrage, which is specifically excluded from its discussion. Further, she has herself proceeded to nominate the women members of this advisory committee!

It will be seen in the first place that this wonderful scheme of Mrs. Humphry Ward is by no means original, it has not only been thought of before, but has been actually in operation for several years. The only difference is that whereas the Committees of the N.U.W.W. are at least representative of 7,500 women, the worthy ladies nominated by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in spite of their personal excellencies, represent no one but themselves.

Now, consider how this advisory body will work. It will wait for a Bill to be introduced into Parliament, it will then give it its august consideration; the women will offer, in secret, their advice, which the M.P.'s will be free to accept or decline. At last some compromise will perhaps be effected, and the Bill will proceed through Parliament, hall-marked with the approval of the Women's Advisory Committee, while all the time it may be bitterly resented by the great body of voiceless, voteless women throughout the country. On all the larger issues where women's interests are vitally concerned—the great questions of equal pay for equal work, of the exclusion of women from nearly all the best paid professions, of the unequal standard of morality enforced by law, to say nothing of such matters as tariff reform, international peace, and kindred matters which affect women every bit as much as men—the Committee will in all probability venture no opinion, or if it should express one will be promptly put in its place by the representatives of the men electors, who alone decide the policy of the country and make the nation's laws.

In order to understand the full meaning of this suggestion, it is necessary to transpose it. Suppose an amiable and worthy Tory Peer, with a bee in his bonnet on the subject of popular representation, were to propose the complete abolition of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords, and the substitution of a body of excellent and elderly gentlemen nominated by himself for the purpose of advising the King on the best laws to pass for the government of his subjects! Does anyone imagine that his proposition would delight the present electors, and that they would hasten to acquiesce in it? And yet this is the scheme which Mrs. Humphry Ward seriously puts before the grown and intelligent women of the country as a complete satisfaction of their demand for self-government.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in spite of her many admirable qualities, is, we are afraid, sadly lacking in a sense of humour. Is it possible that she imagines that she is the sole adult specimen of the female of the human species, and that all the other women—like the curious little creature which we have been reading about lately in the papers—live and breed and die without ever coming to maturity at all? If so, it certainly seems a pity to undecieve her, for not only does she add to the gaiety of a rather drab world, but what is more important, she provides afresh every morning new and incontrovertible reasons why women should secure by direct representation a share in the government of the country and a control in the making of the laws.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Some Facts about Teachers' Salaries—By K. Baverstock

Sir Robert Giffen, in speaking of the American Census, once said: "They pile up volume upon volume till it is a weariness even to look at the volumes." These words probably voice as well as any the sentiments of average folk, even those interested in social questions, in regard to Blue Books and statistics as a whole. And yet there are certain facts relating to women's work and women's employment presented in some of the Blue Books, White Papers, &c., which, if they could but be brought home to the consciousness and conscience of men and women, would plead insistently for reform. That some men and women have so grasped certain aspects of present social conditions accounts for the strength of the women's suffrage movement, the vitality of which is incomprehensible to those who are unable to discern the underlying forces below the surface of outward events.

The following are a few figures, chosen without prejudice, from White Papers, &c., which may be taken as characteristic of the state of affairs throughout the country:—

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
Average Salaries, 1911-12

	Head Teachers.		Difference between average salary paid to men and that paid to women.	Assistant Teachers.		Difference between average salary paid to men and that paid to women.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	
England ...	£ 177.0	£ 123.9	£ 53.1	£ 128.5	£ 93.6	£ 34.9
London	285.3	204.8	80.5	183.6	118.2	65.4
Liverpool ...	248.2	144.0	104.2	133.3	95.2	38.1
Manchester...	243.5	139.4	104.1	126.5	91.7	34.8
Dorsetshire..	132.0	87.6	44.4	88.5	68.3	20.2
Lancashire..	173.3	121.8	51.5	109.3	82.5	26.8
Oxfordshire	117.9	81.4	36.5	84.2	60.8	23.4

The average salary for uncertificated teachers was for the whole of England, £66.4 for men and £55.5 for women, and in London £83.4 for men and £61.7 for women.

L.C.C. SCALE OF SALARIES
In Secondary Schools

Assistant Masters.		Assistant Mistresses.
Higher Scale—£150, rising £10 annually to £300		£120, rising £10 annually to £220
Lower "—£150, rising £8 annually to £230		£120, rising £6 annually to £160

The principle of "Equal pay for equal work" is one that has suffered much in its exposition at the hands of its friends. This is largely due to the unfortunate wording of the phrase, for we live in an interesting world where variety and not equality is the order of the day. Hence, when one strives to apply the principle of equal pay for equal work to any particular case, it is usually not difficult to show that in some respect or other an exact comparison does not hold good. The point that remains indisputable is that the standard of remuneration is lower in women's occupations than in men's, and that almost invariably women are paid less than men for work of equal difficulty and productivity.

Very emphatically is this the case in the teaching profession. It is allowed on all sides that the women teachers do their work as well as the men, and there are not a few who state that they do it better. The anti-suffrage folk outvie the suffragists in avowing the superiority of women over men in dealing with children, and yet the women are paid less. Moreover, in the case of the uncertificated women teachers and many certificated assistants the salary is quite insufficient for the maintenance of an adequate standard of physical and mental efficiency. If a woman is to teach children, she needs enthusiasm, mental activity, and zest of life, which are hardly maintained without social intercourse and certain mental opportunities. These spiritual pleasures unfortunately entail the expenditure of material cash.

The position is well summarised in the words of Mr. R. F. Cholmeley in a presidential address to the Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools (September, 1908):

"Whether the British public will ever be sufficiently educated to understand, at any rate, in its capacity as British parent, what the true cost of education is, may very well be doubted; it is still much a matter of chance whether a schoolmaster, however high his qualifications, obtains a salary sufficient to enable him to live in anything better than a kind of genteel poverty; and the remuneration offered to mistresses appears to be still generally calculated upon a belief

that the desire of a woman to support herself in independence ought to be discouraged."

Here, then, we have a clear case of great injustice to women, and the policy is one that must eventually prove disastrous to men, since in teaching, as in every other occupation, if women are paid less than men for the same work, they will ultimately be found to undersell and replace men in certain branches.

The question is how matters can be remedied. One must admit that the causes of inequality of wages are various and complex. Women have suffered much as the result of the Industrial Revolution, and custom has countenanced a lower standard of living for women than men, and the payment of a lesser wage, not only in cases where there is no disability as regards work, but even when the work is superior.

Improvement may be hoped for along the following lines:—

1. The raising of the status of women and the removal of prejudice (which may involve the alteration of existing legislation), whereby women are excluded from certain professions or branches of work in which they would be effective. This arbitrary restriction makes the pressure of competition in those branches of work, in which women are recognised as doing good work, unduly severe.

2. Bringing pressure to bear, especially on public bodies, in regard to all the salaries and wages paid by them to women.

3. Combination amongst women themselves for purposes of collective bargaining and raising the standard of efficiency. The way in which women are handicapped in Unions without the vote is exemplified in the case of the National Union of Teachers. One of the objects of this Union is "to secure the effective representation of educational interests in Parliament." This representation is carried out by means of the local associations of the Union, each of which elects two Parliamentary representatives, one a Liberal, the other a Conservative, but both *must be voters*. The Union realises that non-voters have no influence with Members of Parliament.

For all these purposes, therefore, the vote is needed, and it is noteworthy that in certain places where women have the vote, equal pay for men and women has become the rule in the teaching profession.

In this country much of the apathy towards the question of women's suffrage comes from members of the leisured class, who are utterly ignorant of the conditions governing women's work and women's payment, or from those whom the conditions of life are so hard that they cannot even realise the possibility of better things.

THE NEW DRESS

By G. Colmore

"I never did!" said the housemaid.

"No more didn't I," the parlourmaid agreed.

It really was a lovely dress. The box alone, in which it had been delivered, of a deep rose pink, with "Madame Epatante" written crosswise from corner to corner in flowing white letters, was enough to make the mouth of any sartorially disposed person water, and sheet after sheet of tissue paper, folded here, tucked in there, testified to the care of which the dressmaker's assistants considered the garment worthy. It was an indoor afternoon frock, verging towards the tea-gown, of thin, semi-transparent materials combined in a harmony whose prevailing tone was blue. Laura, who had said she never did, when the first layer of paper was removed, said it again when, freed from all encumbrance, the mistress's dress lay stretched upon the mistress's bed, adding, "I always did have a fancy for blue."

"It's your colour," said Parkins, eyeing her critically. "You're fair, like *she* is. Now pink's my shade, or a crimsony red. Well, I must hurry."

Parkins bustled out of the room. Laura lingered beside the beautiful blue dress, touching it here and there, feeling its softness, glancing from the loveliness of its colouring to the reflection of her own face which she could see in the long mirror on the further side of the bed.

The two did go well together—her own colouring and that of the dress. If—if—To possess such a dress did not come within the bounds of hope; even to wear such a thing was outside possibility; but—but—if—She looked again from the reflection of the gown to the reflection of her face. If—just to try it on—to see—She was much the same height as her mistress, much the same build, quite the same colouring. That mistress was out at lunch—would not be home—not for a good half hour yet—and Parkins was busy downstairs. Just for once, for five minutes, just to see—

It fitted her as if it had been made for her, and oh, how nice she did look to be sure! The soft chiffron material clung to her in deftly draped folds; she looked as slim as a broom-handle, and as pretty as—as her mistress herself.

She did not see that mistress standing in the doorway of the dressing-room; she was absorbed in contemplation of herself and in the pleasure of wearing a perfectly achieved "creation"; absorbed till a rat-tatting at the front door and the sound of men's voices in the hall recalled her to the hazards of the situation. Then, turning, she met her mistress's eyes.

"Oh, ma'am—I didn't—I only—"

"It fits you beautifully," said the mistress, "as if—a sort of light came into her face—as if it belonged to you."

The housemaid, fumbling with the fastenings, did not hear footsteps on the stairs. "I'll have it off," she said, half in tears, "in a jiffy."

"No, no, keep it on!"

In an instant the mistress had seized upon the housemaid's discarded garments, her dress, her cap, her apron, and had fled, out through the door that led to the bathroom.

The housemaid stood confused, confounded, all of a tremble, and thus was she discovered by an inspector and two police officers who entered the

room with martial bearing and a warrant for arrest. "Nicely trapped!" said the Inspector. "So you're out at lunch, are you?"

"Lord alive!" cried the housemaid, "whatever is the matter?"

"You're wanted. Don't pretend you don't know. Case of arson."

"Arson?" exclaimed the housemaid. "I thought his name was Carson. I do assure you, sir, I've had no hand in his carryings on. I'm—I'm a Home Ruler."

"None of your chaff," said the Inspector. "You know very well the law don't interfere with Carson, and you know very well what the law do interfere with. Now come along, Mrs. Rokeby, and come quietly."

"I ain't Mrs. Rokeby," said Laura. "I'm the housemaid."

"Likely story! Sort of dress to sweep the floors in, ain't it? Sort of bedroom housemaids always do get provided for them!"

"I—I was trying it on, I—I—I—Oh, I never did!" cried the housemaid.

"Trying it on, were you?" The Inspector looked round the room. "And where's your own clothes?" he asked in italics of mingled superiority and contempt. "No no, you suffragettes are full of dodges, but you can't take in *me*."

The end of it was that Laura, attired in one of her mistress's hats, with a long coat she had often admired covering the new dress, was led downstairs and through the hall. Just within the bath-room door stood a housemaid, in black dress, white cap and apron, very neat and trim.

"Take warning by this," said one of the officers as he passed, "and don't you get taking up with any of your mistress's tricks!"

The housemaid appeared to be overcome with awe. Her only reply was, "Lor!"

She was thrust into a cell, was Laura, and there left in tears, in distress, in terrible confusion of mind and discomfort of body. It was tea time, she was sure it was, and nobody brought her any tea. They would all be sitting down, cosy and comfortable in the "room," and here was she, mistaken for a suffragette, and forced, against her will, into a hunger strike. She had always been somewhat superior on the subject of suffragettes and their treatment; now, with fleas visibly hopping, and floor that could not have seen a brush...

Suddenly the door was flung open, and in came the proud inspector who had effected her capture, accompanied by another one, whose special business was suffragettes. He stopped short and looked, and frowned something fearful, and looked again, very closely, into her face. Then he stamped his foot.

"By George!" he said—or words to that effect; "it isn't her at all. You've been and made a muddle of it, and now she'll be off, she'll be—"

He turned upon the capturer with words beginning with d and b and other vituperative consonants, and Laura, feeling that she never, never, never did, was loosed from imprisonment.

When she got home there was no mistress, only a letter, addressed to Laura.

"Dear Laura," it ran, "I knew they would let you out soon. So sorry you had to be frightened. Keep the dress. You've paid for it."

THE REVOLUTIONARIES

More Incendiarism—Forcible Feeding Still Being Perpetrated— The Prime Minister's Guarded Journey North

The following incidents have been attributed to Suffragists in the Press during the week:—

Thursday, April 2.—Attempt to fire Lisburn Castle, Ireland, little damage; Suffrage messages found.

Friday, April 3.—Attempt to blow up Belmont Church, Glasgow, slight damage; women's footprints discovered.

Attempt to fire a large mansion—Springhall, Rutherglen, near Glasgow. One arrest.

Sunday, April 5.—Explosion after evening service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square; two windows broken and some pews destroyed. Suffragists suspected.

IN THE COURTS

Wednesday, April 1.—At the Edinburgh Police Court, before Bailie Richardson, on remand, charged with causing a breach of the peace in St. Giles' Cathedral by chanting, "Onah Ni Ceallaigh," Miss Marion Downie, Miss Alexer Turner, Miss Emma Stanley, Miss Marjorie Macfarlane, Miss Janet Wallace, and Miss Caroline Brown. Judgment deferred.

Thursday, April 2.—At the Edinburgh Police Court, the above Suffragists ordered to be bound over in £5 for six months, or 10 days' imprisonment each. An appeal intimated, and bail granted.

Saturday, April 4.—At a Special Court at Belfast, charged with having in their possession certain noxious things with intent to commit, or enable others to commit, felonies, and an explosive substance, Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Mary Muir; remanded on bail till Wednesday.

Monday, April 6.—At the Marlborough Street Police Court, before Mr. Denman, charged with obstructing the police, Miss Margaret Rogers and Mrs. Drummond. Miss Rogers fined 20s. or 14 days' imprisonment; fine not paid. Mrs. Drummond remanded till Wednesday.

At Glasgow, before Sheriff Fyfe, charged with attempting to fire Springhall, a large house at Rutherglen, Glasgow; Miss Frances Gordon, remanded in custody.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, before Mr. Denman, charged with obstruction in Court during Mrs. Drummond's case, an anonymous woman, bound over; charged with assaulting a policeman, Mr. Mitchener, fined 10s.

EXPLOSION IN A CHURCH

Supposed Bomb in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

An explosion, which has been attributed to Suffragists, took place at about 10.30 on Sunday night in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which broke two windows and damaged several pews. The explosion was heard by a policeman, who ran to the clergy house for the keys, and on entering the church found it full of smoke. On examination a canister, which had apparently contained gunpowder, was discovered beneath one of the damaged pews.

St. Martin's had been closed as usual after evening service, and so far it seems that suspicion has fallen on no one, although the *Daily Chronicle* speaks of "a well-dressed young woman," and the *Daily News* also speaks of "a woman" who was noticed as a stranger at the evening service.

WHY WE PAY SCOTLAND YARD

The *Daily Herald*, commenting on the special department of Scotland Yard whose energies are concentrated on watching the militant Suffragists, says:—

"It is, therefore, interesting to note that there are at least forty murders which still remain mysteries, besides a huge number of burglaries and other crimes. We, in our innocence, thought detectives were employed for catching criminals, but we were mistaken. They are for the purpose of carrying out the suppression of political agitation to which the Government is opposed. This work is easier, less dangerous, and requires no brains. Hence there is no difficulty nowadays to get recruits for the C.I.D."

TALKING SENSE AT LAST!

"If the show places are closed," says *Cotton's Weekly*, writing of the panic in the galleries on account of the Suffragette campaign of violence, "the tourists will go elsewhere." It then adds, with a sense and simplicity for which we look in vain on this side of the Atlantic:—

"If the authorities and hotel-keepers want the pictures to be openly safe, why not grant women the vote?"

A PROVERB FOR MR. McKENNA

"A vote in time saves crime."
—Judge.

FORCIBLE FEEDING

Miss Mary Richardson Released

As we went to press on Tuesday afternoon we learnt that Miss Mary Richardson was released on licence for six weeks in order to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Our readers will remember that on her recent committal to prison the Home Office was warned by her medical attendants that if forcible feeding were persisted in there would be grave danger of appendicitis. The authorities persisted until the serious condition of their victim made immediate release essential if her life was to be saved.

Miss Kitty Marion

Miss Kitty Marion is still being forcibly fed in Holloway Gaol.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

Last Friday, on behalf of Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. S. Walsh asked the Home Secretary whether Mary Richardson, a Suffragist prisoner, was now being forcibly fed; whether her doctor certified on her last release from prison after being forcibly fed that she was suffering from appendicitis, and that a renewal of forcible feeding might again set up the mischief and jeopardize her life in a few hours; and whether copies of this certificate had been received by him and by the prison authorities.

Mr. McKenna: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. Mary Richardson's medical attendant wrote to me in December last to the effect that she had warned her patient that to repeat her refusal of food and water in prison and to be subjected to forcible feeding would entail grave risk, and she has repeated the same opinion in subsequent communications. Every care is taken by the medical officers of Holloway Prison to prevent the prisoner injuring herself; but it is their plain duty as medical men to feed her even at some risk of self-inflicted injury rather than to allow her to commit suicide by starvation.

Mr. Walsh: May I ask whether forcible feeding is going on at present?

Mr. McKenna: Yes, sir.

MR. ASQUITH'S JOURNEY NORTH

Suffragette Speeds His Parting

The papers have been full of Mr. Asquith's progress Northwards, but none, so far as we know, has commented on the indignity of a Prime Minister who goes to seek the suffrages of his constituents surrounded with detectives and attended with precautions formerly associated in our minds only with the journeys of Tsars.

In spite of precautions, however, Suffragettes came within shouting distance of the Premier at more than one point of his journey. Although only women with a special pass were allowed on the platform at King's Cross, one of these ticket-holders was a well-known militant Suffragist, who was only recognised and turned back by the police just in time. We should like to ask by what right, if she had a special pass, they turned her back? It would be much simpler to issue no tickets on these occasions, but to allow the police to settle who may or may not speed the parting Minister!

At York

At York an excellent plan was followed. No woman over ten was allowed on the platform, and the only representative of the voteless half of the nation was a very little girl who presented a very large bouquet to Mrs. Asquith. This idea seems to us capable of great development. Official receptions of the future might, for instance, be turned into juvenile parties, and the peace of mind of our Ministers would be assured.

At Newcastle

At Newcastle, as the Prime Minister's train was moving out of the station, a Suffragette suddenly evaded the police guard and sprang on to the footboard, rapped on the window of Mr. Asquith's carriage, and tried to present him with a typewritten document tied with ribbon in the militant colours. He, of course, successfully avoided doing the right thing as usual, and in the struggle that followed between the woman and the two policemen who tried to pull her away, the three of them fell heavily on the concrete platform, the woman being undermost. How strangely will this read in a hundred years' time!

The woman fell, but how much more dignified her position than that of the Liberal deputation at Berwick, who, owing to the precautions taken to save the Prime Minister from the slightest contact with voteless women, had to clamber along the line in order to address him because his carriage was far beyond the confines of the station!

At Cupar

On his return journey, last Sunday night, Mr. Asquith motored down to Cupar Station and walked through ranks of police to his train. Although the station

was surrounded with police, two Suffragettes managed to be walking up and down the opposite platform. They crossed the line with promptitude, and approached the Prime Minister, but were at once, of course, removed by numbers of detectives (who must, by the way, have been quite glad of a chance of justifying their existence by that time).

"May we have a talk with you?" asked one of the women. The Prime Minister, says the *Daily Telegraph*, "only smiled, and watched with interest the removal of the women."

The other woman shouted: "You face us when we are held, but you would not do

it if we were free! Why is Sir Edward Carson free while you send women to prison?"

It is possible to smile and smile and—

THE ROKERY VENUS

Art circles continue to seethe with indignation over the National Gallery outrage. Even the Post-Impressionists have now no sympathy with the suffragettes, for they realise that, while in this instance it was only a Velasquez which was injured, next time it might be a sublime Rembrandt or a transcendent Wyndham Lewis. —*Punch*.

PROGRESS ABROAD

UNITED STATES

**The Congressional Amendment
PASSED BY ONE VOTE**

Contrary to the report circulated in the Press a fortnight ago, to the effect that the United States Senate had thrown out the Suffrage amendment, we now learn that the amendment was passed by 35 votes to 34. Only because a two-thirds majority is essential was the resolution to send it to the Referendum defeated. We comment on this in our Outlook this week.

A New Amendment Introduced

A new amendment to the Constitution, advocated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was introduced into the Senate on the following day, which was sent to the Committee on Woman Suffrage for consideration. This amendment, if passed, would substitute the initiative petition in all the States for the present method of passage through both Houses of the Legislature of the Suffrage amendment before its reference to the electors of the State.

We understand that American Suffragists are not united on this new policy, the Congressional Union opposing it hotly, both because in their opinion it would not expedite women's enfranchisement, and because its introduction is bound to divide the suffrage forces of the country, and thus weaken their effectiveness.

POLICEWOMEN IN ILLINOIS

Jiu-jitsu is to be taught to Chicago policewomen, nine more of whom were appointed and sworn in on March 14. Jiu-jitsu in itself offers an answer to the physical force argument, for it is as effective as any method of defence dependent on muscular weight and demands the particular finesse and skill that are to be found as often in women as in men.

CHICAGO WOMEN VOTERS

As we went to press on Tuesday the women voters of Chicago were going to the polls to vote for the first time at the election of aldermen. Seven women were candidates, and women also officiated as election judges and clerks. Some 200,000 women voters could poll for this election, the largest voting body of women in any United States city.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS IN COLORADO

The Mothers' Compensation Act of Colorado passed in 1912 and came into force in March, 1913, so it now has just a year's practical experience behind it. How has it worked? Miss Gertrude Vaile, Supervisor of Relief in Denver, gives an interesting account of its working in the *Survey*.

The Act provides that "if the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for such child, but otherwise are proper guardians, and it is for the welfare of the child to remain at home," pensions may be granted. These are therefore not properly speaking "widows' pensions," but in reality it is found that widows are in the majority of those who benefit.

Thus in Denver, during the past year, pensions were granted to twenty-eight families, two of which were shortly withdrawn owing to the marriage of the mothers. The twenty-six on the list, last December, had altogether ninety-seven children and a monthly allowance of \$727, or an average of \$7.50 per child. Of these mothers sixteen were widows, eight deserted wives, one the wife of a hopeless invalid, and one that of a husband in the penitentiary.

What has happened to these twenty-eight families before the pensions were granted, asks Miss Vaile? "Mostly," she says, "the mothers seem to have been overworking and the families existing on inadequate incomes. Sixteen were in debt for current expenses. Nineteen mothers were found to be in ill-health, and nearly all the others were clearly 'not strong.' Twelve were attempting to do work injurious to their health. Some of these and three others were doing work involving serious neglect of their families." And

out of the twenty-eight ten had children in institutions or boarded away from the mother.

What a picture it calls up of the average working-class widow in this country, still unrelieved by pensions, still voteless and unable to force the State to consider her condition or raise her status!

SOUTH AFRICA

The Hon. Hugh Wyndham's Bill

The Hon. Hugh Wyndham's Woman Suffrage Bill came up for its second reading on April 1 in the South African House of Assembly—not its third reading, which, according to a foreign telegram from which we quoted recently, was to be taken on that date. It is, in fact, doubtful if the Bill will pass its second reading this session, as the debate was adjourned, and General Botha in the course of it said he was in favour of the principle of the Bill, but urged that it should not be pressed "in view of the practical difficulties that would arise in its application to South Africa."

Ministers in this country used to talk like that during the second reading debates of Suffrage Bills. We fancy some of them are finding out now that still more "practical difficulties" arise if Suffrage Bills are shelved indefinitely.

EGYPT

We publish on another page an interesting account of the woman's movement in Turkey. In Egypt the same movement for the raising of woman's status is going on among the Moslem population, who are also realising, says the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, that the future of the Moslem races depends upon the better education and emancipation of their women. An agitation for the abolition of the veil has been in progress some two or three years, and articles on the urgent necessity for improving the position of Egyptian women appear constantly in the vernacular Press.

The betterment of the men's education has also produced a demand on the side of the men for better educated wives. To meet this, Government schools have been established for girls, but so far the accommodation has not been equal to the applications for admission. To aid the movement generally the Women's Educational Union has been started in Cairo to unite in a common bond women of all nationalities interested in education, and thus to promote the higher education of women in Egypt. Two meetings of this Society have already been held at the Egyptian University.

RUSSIA

The Russian Married Women's Property Act, of which we gave some account a few weeks ago, has received the Imperial assent and will now become law.

This is a great step forward in the position of the married woman in Russia. Hitherto, she has been unable to hold property, enter business, seek employment or obtain a separate passport without her husband's consent. Legal separation was denied to her, and her only remedy against a bad husband was the expensive process of divorce, denied to all but the wealthier classes.

The new law has altered this to a considerable extent. With regard to the last point, the Holy Synod will not allow a legal status to be given to separation between man and wife, but will allow it to be recognised as a fact—a theologian's quibble! The law also provides that married women separated from their husbands shall enjoy full liberty of movement and enjoyment of property, even if they be minors. The Courts will have no power to order restitution of conjugal rights.

Cruelty to the children, rudeness, violence, dishonesty, immorality, dangerous or loathsome illness will be sufficient cause for separation, and the husband in such cases will be compelled to provide alimony. The care of the children is to be awarded to the injured party.

COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

LIGHT SENTENCES

Criminal Assault on a Girl

The *Sussex Daily News* (March 7) reports the case of a motor engineer charged, before Mr. Justice Bray, at Sussex Winter Assizes, with criminally assaulting a girl above 13 and under 16 years of age at Hove. The Judge, in passing sentence, said it was a very serious offence as he had seduced the girl when she was under 13, but as he was only convicted in regard to an offence when she was over 13, the sentence could not be one of penal servitude. Sentence: *Fifteen months' hard labour.*

Murderous Attack on a Woman

The *Evening News* (March 17) reports case of a man charged, before Mr. Hedderwick, at the North London Court, with entering the room of a dying woman and, on being told that his wife was not there, of refusing to leave, and striking the sick woman's daughter on the nose savagely with a stick. The magistrate said: "You might have killed the woman with a bludgeon like that."

Sentence: *Two months' hard labour.*

Cruelty to a Horse

The *Daily News* (March 16) reports case of a muffin-maker, charged at Acton Police Court, before Mr. W. C. Jeffreys, with working a horse in an unfit state. In passing sentence, Mr. Jeffreys said this would have been doubled had not the prisoner consented to have the horse killed; and on being asked to make it a fine, the magistrate said: "Certainly not: it is an atrocious case."

Sentence: *Fourteen days' imprisonment.*

PROPERTY VERSUS PERSON

Our table of comparisons, this week, demonstrates as forcibly as ever the low value that is set upon the human person, especially of women and little girls, as against the high value set upon money and property generally. In order to avoid any semblance of exaggeration, we have chosen as examples of heavy sentences instances by no means as startling as are to be found almost daily in our newspapers.

Escaping Penal Servitude

Owing to a quibble, founded on conflicting evidence and the usual demand that evidence of this sort should be corroborative, the man charged in the first case given above escaped the more severe conviction and penalty, and for ruining a little girl, who was under 13 when he seduced her, was given a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment instead of the penal servitude to which he would otherwise have been liable. We cannot help remarking on the great difficulty there always seems to be in dealing adequately with criminals of this class, who prey upon the childhood and girlhood of the nation, while men and women convicted of shoplifting, of forgery, of obtaining money by fraud, are continually sentenced to penal servitude.

Here are three recent instances which could be multiplied by glancing at any of our morning papers for a day or two. At the London Sessions last month, a woman for obtaining various articles of clothing and two cheques for £20 each, from West End firms, under false pretences, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Lawrie to *four years' penal servitude.* (See *Times*, March 26.)

At the Central Criminal Court, on March 26, an American was charged with obtaining a cheque for £500 by false pretences from a woman. There was evidence that he was an international swindler. The Common Sergeant sentenced him to *three years' penal servitude*, and ordered the restitution of the money. (See *Times*, March 7.)

Before the Recorder of Dublin, on March 26, a man was charged with defrauding a firm of solicitors of a sum of £600, and sentenced to *three years' penal servitude.* (See *Times*, March 27.)

We do not in the least defend fraud or robbery or crime of any kind. But we do say that if it is both possible and usual to give sentences of penal servitude to those who commit this class of crime, it should not be both possible and usual for men who commit crimes of the kind that ruin little girls, physically and morally, at the outset of their lives, to escape penal servitude and get off with hard labour, and sometimes with second division treatment, or even with a fine.

THE CASE OF JULIA DECIES

It is announced that a petition is being prepared by Mr. Huntly Jenkins, Miss Julia Decies' counsel, for presentation to the Home Secretary, appealing for a reduction of her sentence. According to the *Daily Mail*, a public petition will probably be organised if this one fails.

As stated in last week's *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, an application on her behalf for leave to appeal was refused by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

WOMAN ON A PEDESTAL

A defendant at Croydon Police Court, last Saturday, was stated to lie in bed and smoke tea-leaves (because he was too lazy to go out and work to earn money to buy

HEAVY SENTENCES

Obtaining £14 by Fraud

The *Times* (March 4) reports case of a traveller charged at the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, with two cases of larceny by a trick, by which he obtained two sums of £5 and £9 under false pretences.

Sentence: *Twenty months' hard labour.*

Attempt to Steal a Mail Bag

The *Times* (March 4) reports case of a labourer charged, at the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, with stealing a mail-bag containing between 500 and 600 letters in a train. The bag was recovered at the station and the prisoner arrested.

Sentence: *Ten months' hard labour.*

Stealing One-third of a Pearl Tie-Pin

The *Daily Telegraph* (April 1) reports case of an engineer, charged at Marylebone Police Court, before Mr. Paul Taylor, with being concerned with two other men with hustling and robbing Lieut.-Col. Lyons of a pearl tie-pin, value £25, which had been recovered with the help of the prisoner's wife. The other men were not caught.

Sentence: *Three months' hard labour.*

tobacco), while his wife worked to keep up the home.

If that husband lived in the State of Washington, where women have the vote, he would probably come under the Lazy Husband Act by which he would be forced to work on the State roads, and to hand over his earnings to his wife until the period of his detention by the State had expired.

THE WRONG PRESIDENT

On Wednesday, after we went to press, the members of the International Prison Commission were to be entertained in the House of Commons at a dinner under the presidency of the Home Secretary.

There is a savage irony in the choice of such a president, under whose auspices torture of political prisoners is now being carried on, at a function held in honour of a commission whose mission over here is to make arrangements for the next International Penitentiary Congress. What right has a man, who has degraded our penal system to the level of the Middle Ages, to consort with penal reformers?

"SQUAW COST NOTHING"

Frances E. Willard tells a story in *Cotton's Weekly* of a temperance reformer who, visiting the camp of the Seminole tribe in Florida, saw oxen and horses grazing, but two women pushing the plough by hand. Turning to an old Indian chief who sat by smoking his pipe, the temperance woman asked why he did not let the oxen or horses do the work. His reply is characteristic of the relative values set all over the world: it seems, on women and on property: "Horse cost money; ox cost money; squaw cost nothing," said the old chief.

CHILD LABOUR IN BELFAST

While political parties wrangle over the government of Ulster, Ulster children, as the *Irish Citizen* reminds us, continue to be sweated and their health to be ruined. In Belfast, the children who work in the wet spinning room, earning five or six shillings a week, run straight out into the cold air and on to the stone pavement from the hot damp air of the mill, their bare feet soaked in the warm water on the streaming floor. Naturally, consumption is in many cases contracted. The thing could be prevented if certain clauses were to be added to the Trades Board Act, which now applies to Ireland, though the machinery for working it is not yet set up. The *Citizen* adds:—

"When women in these islands have the vote, these clauses will be added. When Irishwomen have the vote, the Belfast factories will no longer turn out consumptives at the rate of four in every sixty half-time workers. Until then we must wait, while we see consumptives being manufactured."

BACKSTAIRS INFLUENCE

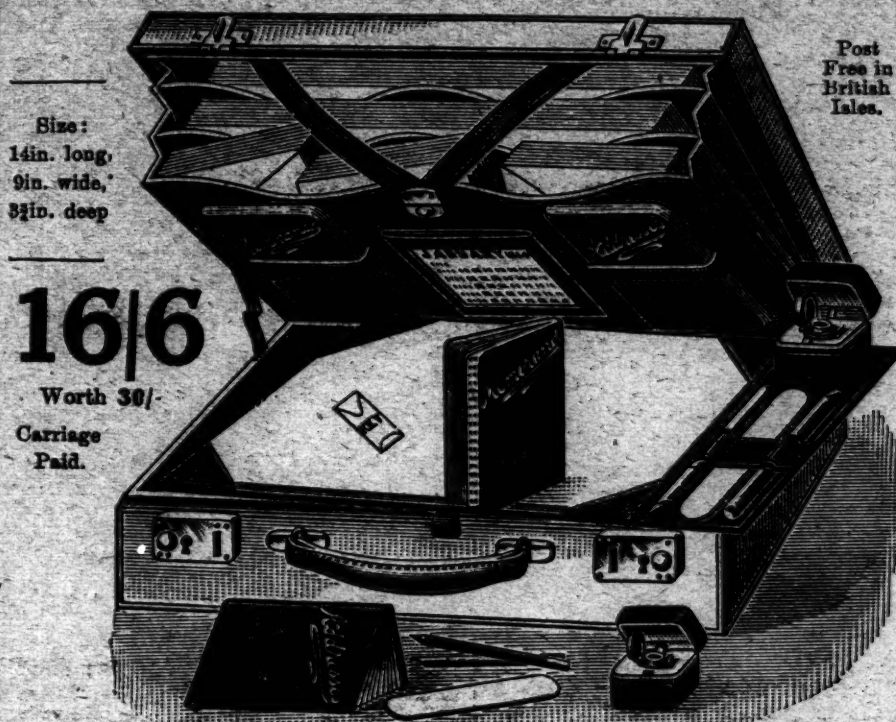
We notice that Sir Ryland Adkins complained in his speech to the National Liberal Federation last Friday, of the "politicians of both sexes" to whom he attributed the dangers of the present situation in the Army and in Ireland.

If Sir Ryland Adkins and other Liberals like him (the remark was received with cheers) do not like the indirect influence now exercised in politics by women, the remedy is in their hands. They should insist on their leaders giving women the vote and putting an end to backstairs influence for ever.

Barkers of Kensington.

LEATHER GOODS SPECIALISTS.

Real Cowhide ATTACHÉ CASE.



Post Free in British Isles.

Size:
14in. long,
9in. wide,
8½in. deep

16/6

Worth 30/-

Carriage Paid.

Guaranteed real Cowhide—not Sheepskin. This Case is made of Finest Real Cowhide. Leather Stationery Pockets, two Books, Ink and Pad, Gaskets all leather. Colour of Inside: Violet, Green or Tan. Outside, London Colour Tan. Nickel-mounted Pen, Pencil, and Ivory Paper Knife, Writing Board, with Reliable Safety Ink (fixed) and Calendar for 1914, two locks, and two keys. Size 14in. long, 9in. wide, 8½in. deep. Fitted with Stationery ready for use.

If not approved, money will be returned. A personal visit is invited to our New Department for these goods—the finest in London.

JOHN BARKER & Co., Ltd.
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.

COZENS

"When buying
Blouses—Cozens
always . . ."



The Genes.
Dainty Voile Blouse trimmed
self embroidered Collar and
Cuffs, Fancy Crochet Buttons
and Tucks, Homesteaded Yoke.
Special Price,
Worth 6/11. **6/11**

The Phyllis.
Charming Voile Blouse with
Irish Crochet Lace Collar,
edged Val. Lace down front
and fancy Crochet Buttons,
very finely tucked.
Special Price
Worth 4/11. **4/11**

G. COZENS & CO., LTD.,
Hyde Park House,
(Near Marble Arch)
Edgware Road, London, W.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Hint to Liberal Electors

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—There are bound to be many Liberal electors who are disappointed with the unfair conduct of their great party to the important cause of Woman Suffrage, and who want to show in a quiet way their conviction to their candidate at election time. This is the plan I have adopted on two occasions now. I go to the polling booth as usual, saying nothing of my secret intention, and put down my cross for the Liberal candidate. But besides this, I write on the ballot paper the words, "Votes for Women." Then, when the papers are being counted, this one is cast aside as a "spoilt paper," and attracts the attention of the candidate, and lets him know why he has lost a vote. I think it touches the spot, though, of course, neither the candidate nor his election agent condescends to admit this.—Yours, &c.,

DUBBELYEW.

Dumfries. [We gladly publish our correspondent's letter, but would point out to him and other Liberal electors that a still more effective protest can be made at election time by voting against the Liberal candidate and writing to tell him why, thus using instead of spoiling a constitutional weapon.—Editors, VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—It is very regrettable that the proposal of Mrs. Humphry Ward for an advisory committee of picked women should have been brought forward at the present juncture. It can only be described as a petty tinkering with a great question, and is quite unworthy of consideration by earnest suffragists. As John Stuart Mill has truly said, "The theory of Christianity is equality." What women need is frank recognition of every human being's right to citizenship. We have had enough of "backstairs influence," from women, and want no more of it. No; let the poorest woman feel that she is in some degree responsible for her country's good government. It will do more than anything to raise her character, and how much better will it be for her boys! We experience every day the woeful effect of foolish and irresponsible mothers. Ask Canon Lyttelton! The mothers make the home influence, and what can withstand it?—Yours, &c.,

C. E. FERRIS.

Westbourne House, Penarth, April 4.

MILITANT CHURCHWOMEN

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Owing to the Bishop of Winchester's remark, I have withdrawn from the Mothers' Union, so I am sending on the fee I should have paid to them, to you.

May I add, outside the Conservative Club in High Street, Dorking, they have a poster in which a woman stands upholding the flag, and a party of males are trying to take it away from her hold. Yet Colonel Rawson declines to consider the question of votes for women! She is, according to their poster, good enough to hold the flag, but not good enough to vote for it.—Yours, &c.,

E. MARY BENNETT.

10, High Street, Dorking, March 30.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—The letter signed "Beatrice Grenville" in one of your recent issues recalled to my mind one which I sent to the *Daily Chronicle* during its agitation concerning the word "obey," but which the editor did not see fit to insert. It ran as follows:—

"May I draw the attention of all self-respecting women who read your paper to the fact that they can be married in any Free Church, and could have been for the last twenty years, without submitting to any such ridiculous and obsolete vow?"

"It is amazing to think that in this twentieth century men should be still debating such a point at all, and it certainly shows the immense advantage of belonging to a church which makes some attempt to move forward with the times, and refuses to carry along with it the debris of dead and gone generations. If all women who belong to the Establishment would make a point of being married in a Nonconformist Church until their own clergy have caught up with the times, it would probably hasten the conclusions of many perplexed Bishops."

"As regards the alleged impossibility of two heads of a house—how about business partnerships? What is marriage on its practical side but a going into partnership?"—Yours, &c.,

MARGARET K. McEVY.

3, Clarendon Road, Cricklewood.

WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS

The Ban on Marriage

A good many opinions have been expressed on the discussion in the London County Council last week, renewed as we go to press early this week, as to whether women medical officers should conform to the present rule of the London County Council and resign their posts on marriage. The question has been discussed in the Press, principally on its merits. From the point of view of Suffragists, the point to be made is, of course, that such a rule

is an unwarrantable interference with women's liberty which would never be contemplated in the case of men, and that if the reason for this differentiation is the fear lest a married woman might neglect her official duties, the natural course to pursue is to wait until that happens and then dismiss her as inefficient, which is what happens to any other inefficient person, whether man or unmarried woman.

Manufacturing Rebels

But the interviewers of the Press are not out to get the Suffragist point of view, and most of the people interviewed have had to emphasize again and again the obvious truth that marriage would of course increase rather than decrease the usefulness of the medical officer who has to deal largely with married women and children. Dr. Ethel Vaughan-Sawyer, for instance, herself a wife and a mother, ridiculed the idea that she had to neglect her professional duties on that account; and, speaking also of the teaching profession, said it was monstrous that this should be confined to young girls. The ban upon marriage, she added, tended to make rebels of women who would otherwise have viewed rebellion with horror.

The Iron Answer

Miss Cicely Hamilton went straight to the point, and suggested that such women should rather have their salaries increased on marriage. Surely, she urged, that was the natural thing to do with women when their value was enhanced!

Dr. Marie C. Stopes,

In an admirable letter to the *Times* last Monday, Dr. Marie C. Stopes enunciated "three inevitable results" of compelling professional women to give up their work on being married. She writes:—(1) It prevents admirable women of a certain type of character from marrying at all; (2) it deprives the community of the work and the experience of another type of woman, who does not feel able to sacrifice her private life to her career; (3) it leads other women, of more perfect balance, who demand the right to be both normal women as well as intelligences, to (a) wilfully and 'dishonestly' concealing the fact of their marriage from their employers; or (b) living in union with a man without the legal tie of marriage.

"Regarding the last alternative, I may say that it is sure steadily to increase if interference with married women's work is persisted in. My own experience of three years of marriage, in which I have discovered innumerable coercions, restrictions, legal injustices, and encroachments on her liberty imposed on a married woman by the community or sections of it, has brought me to the point of being ready to condone in any of my educated women friends a life lived (if in serious and binding union) with a man to whom she is not legally married. Three years ago such a course would have filled me with horror."

"Only by treating married women properly, i.e., by leaving them the freedom of choice allowed to all other individuals, can innumerable unexpected evils be avoided."

MORE PAY FOR NURSES

In spite of the sentiment poured out over the nursing profession by Anti-Suffragists, who consider it almost the only womanly occupation outside the home, it is so badly paid and so unattractive that the greatest difficulty is being experienced, says the report by the medical officer of the infectious hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in obtaining enough fever nurses.

One of the reasons given for this dearth of nurses is the "comparatively poor pay" offered; and we are glad to see that among the reforms suggested are a higher rate of pay and more time off duty. It is quite time that the scandalous over-work and under-payment of hospital nurses were exposed and rectified. We remind our readers that in the Women's Hospital for Children in the Harrow Road, managed entirely by women doctors, the nurses have a fair rate of pay for a fair day's work.

Better Pay Where Women Vote

The Secretary of the Royal British Nurses' Association, interviewed on the subject, says that emigration accounts largely for the shortage of nurses. "They go especially to Australia and New Zealand," she adds, "and find that they have a better standing and better pay there, though the work is rougher."

Wanted—A Vote

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, interviewed by the *Daily News*, said that for ten years nurses had been petitioning Parliament in

Artistic Portraiture.

Tel.: Kens. 84. Estd. over 50 years.

Stuart

Photographer.

Miniature Painter.

47-49, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W., &
139, HIGH ROAD, BARNHAM.

rain for a Registration Act. "If the appeal for legislation had been listened to," she added, "things would not be in their present state of chaos."

SHALL WOMEN BE SOLICITORS?

What the Public Wants

The Council of the Law Society decided at its general meeting last Friday to oppose the second reading of Mr. Hills' Bill to open the profession of solicitor to duly qualified women. Mr. Hills, in a Press interview, stated that, although the Councils both of the Law Society and the City of London Solicitors' Association had decided to oppose the Bill, the opinion of the profession as a whole had not been taken.

Does the Profession Oppose the Bill?

This was also the view of Mr. Joel Emmanuel, a solicitor of fifty years' standing in the City, who said further to a representative of the *Standard* that he believed a large number of lawyers shared his opinion that women were just as capable as men of being solicitors, and had just as much business capacity. He also made the practical observation that, as for the argument that the admission of women would be against public interest, "If the public do not want women as solicitors and barristers they will not consult them, but if the public require the services of women lawyers they have a right to them."

and they will show their appreciation by consulting them."

THE ACADEMIC LIBERAL

A woman Suffrage resolution was carried by a majority at the meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation at Northampton, last Friday. "It merely placed on record," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "the General Committee's approval of the principle of woman suffrage."

Liberals will be Liberals, we know. But surely it is time that even the Liberal Federation stopped dallying with academic resolutions and made their leaders carry them into effect.

DROWSY BEHIND THE GRILLE

We gather from evidence given last week before the Ventilation Committee of the House of Commons that there are actually some women left who do not find it degrading to submit to the indignity of sitting behind the grille in the Ladies' Gallery. One member's wife, it is true, admitted that "there will never be a feeling of fresh air so long as that anachronism, the grille, remains." She also added that those who sit there "feel exhausted for a long time afterwards." We can quite believe this. There is nothing exhilarating about the House of Commons, mentally or physically.

WHERE TO SHOP
IN PROVINCES AND SUBURBSCOMPARISON IS THE
TRUE TEST OF VALUE.

Patterns post free of all that is newest and best in Dress and Costume Fabrics, Serge, Tweeds, Cloths, Voiles, etc., etc., from 2/6 to 5/10 per yard. Washing Dress Materials from 2/6 to 1/9 per yard.

Please give some idea of your requirements so that a suitable selection may be sent.

The Warehouse Catalogue of all Departments, profusely illustrated, post free.

SYDNEY GEORGE, (Dept. W.)
GEORGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

HOLLIDAY'S

The Fashionable Shopping Centre
of Birmingham and the Midlands.

The Object of this House: Always to obtain for its patrons "Fashion's Latest Phases" simultaneously with London and Paris, but at prices infinitely less than those centres.

SILK MERCERS AND DRAPERS,
HABERDASHERS AND HOSIERS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.

Write for patterns. Post free to any address.

HOLLIDAY, SON & Co., Ltd.
Warwick House, Birmingham.

KENNARD BROS.,

11 to 31, NORTH END,
CROYDON.



Sports Coat in Light Cheviots,
all New Colourings, 18/11

Post orders receive prompt
attention and are sent carriage
paid.

'TAYLORS' in the Green,
BRISTOL.

Specialists in
LADIES' TAILORING.
DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY.

Also Every Description of
Ready-to-Wear Garments.

J. F. TAYLOR & SON,
32-33, College Green,
BRISTOL.

THE NORTH
for Knitted Goods

THE "ALN."

Smart New Knitted Wool

SPORTS COAT,

in leading Colours,

14/9 each.

CAPS TO MATCH,

2/11

Carriage Paid.

JAMES COXON & CO., Ltd.,

"H" Dept.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President: Lady Forbes-Robertson

Some disappointment was experienced at the fact that there was no contest in East Fife, as the A.F.L. had laid plans to go North in good force to help in the work of the by-election. Their forces must now be reserved for the General Election which, rumour says, will not now be long delayed. Those members who have had any experience in canvassing and other election work are asked to communicate with the Organising Secretary. The services of everyone can be utilised.

The performances at the "Woman's Kingdom" Exhibition at Olympia commence on Saturday, April 11, with a concert and recital organised by Miss Tita Brand. On Easter Monday Miss Italia Conti's children's company give a programme, and on Wednesday Miss Evelyn Glover's "Which?" (recently produced at the Arts Centre) will be given.

Many thanks to Miss Lily Brayton for donation of £1 at the Arts Centre Meeting on Friday.

The Office will be closed for the Easter holidays from Thursday, April 8, to Monday, April 13, inclusive; re-opening on Tuesday, the 14th.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Telephone: Regent 5150

Colours: Purple, White and Orange

Committee

Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. H. D. Harben
Mr. Gerald Gould, Miss Evelyn Sharp
Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, Mrs. Frederick Whelan
Mr. John Scurr, Mr. John Scurr
Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Hon. Treasurer
Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary
Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary

Join US (United Suffragists)

East Fife Election.—Owing to the decision of the Unionist party not to contest Mr. Asquith's re-election, we have decided not to conduct a campaign in that division. We are glad to record that as soon as the news of the by-election was known, substantial offers of help in money and service at once reached us.

Public Meeting.—Large Portman Rooms, Thursday, May 21, at 8 p.m. Tickets now on sale; price 2s. 6d. and 1s., numbered and reserved; 6d. unreserved. Apply at once if you want good seats. The following is the list of those who have so far promised to speak:—

Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell.
Speakers: Mr. Douglas Eyre.
Miss Edyth Olive.
Miss Gertrude Peppercorn.
Bishop Powell.
Miss Olive Schreiner.
Mr. John Scurr.
Miss Evelyn Sharp.
Prof. Caroline Spurgeon.

Members' Meeting.—Our first weekly meeting for members and their friends will be held in the offices at 3, Adam Street, Strand, next Thursday week, April 23, at 8 p.m. Admission is free, and it is hoped that many will come to take part in discussion and to offer suggestions.

Election Campaigns.—These are going well, especially in Walworth, West Southwark, and Stroud. In the two former divisions successful open-air meetings are held on Monday and Thursday evenings; and a weekly women's indoor meeting will be inaugurated at Small Manor Place Hall, Walworth, on Monday, April 27, at 2.30. Speakers: Mrs. Cobden Hirst and Miss Somers.

At Stroud a vigorous canvassing campaign is proceeding, and many members are joining. More workers and open-air speakers wanted for these campaigns.

Meetings of Electors.—Applications for speakers reach us daily from Trade Unions, branches of the B.S.P., and others. Miss Somers spoke and sold a large number of VOTES FOR WOMEN at the New Barnet branch of the N.U. of Railwaymen last Friday. Mr. Gray is addressing the Shore-ditch B.S.P. to-night (Friday).

Neckling.—A large number of US lectured Mr. Snowden at Croydon.

Easter Holidays.—The Offices will be closed from April 9—15, inclusive.

COMING EVENTS**"Votes for Women" Fellowship Meetings**

The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence will speak at a meeting at Ilford on April 23.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington will speak at a meeting of the Irishwomen's Franchise League, at Dublin, on May 14.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss H. MacGregor Murray will be the speakers at a meeting at Caer-Edin, Bo'ness, West Lothian, on May 20.

Lancashire Centre

Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate House, Ainsdale, Lancashire.

There will be "Household Necessities" Sales at Nowtree's Café, Southport, on April 22, from 3 to 6 p.m., and at Miss Palethorpe's Studio, The Albany, Old Hall

Street, Liverpool, on April 23, from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Gifts for the sales should be sent to Miss Williams, 23, Seaside Road, Southport; Miss Lovell, 16, Delamere Road, Ainsdale; the Organiser, Wingate House, Ainsdale; or taken to Miss Palethorpe's Studio half an hour before the Sale.

During the Easter holidays Dr. Helena Jones will speak at the following meetings: April 11.—New Brighton Sands, 3.30 p.m. Haymarket, Birkenhead, 8 p.m. April 13.—Fair Ground, Southport, 3.30 p.m. April 14.—Fair Ground, Southport, 3.30 p.m. April 15.—Exchange Flags, Liverpool, 12.30 p.m. April 16.—Exchange Flags, Liverpool, 12.30 p.m.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Artists' Suffrage League, 259, King's Road, S.W.
Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association, 10, International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Civil Service Suffrage Society, 19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, 46, Dover Street, W.
East London Federation of the Suffragettes, 321, Roman Road, Bow, E.
Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.
Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Friends' League for Women's Suffrage, Walden, Gloucester.
Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Irishwomen's Franchise League, Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Reform League, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegal Place, Belfast.
Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
League of Justice, 22, South Molton Street, W.
Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.
London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, Chester Gate, Ealing.
Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, Dunston, Feltham, Sussex.
Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 34 and 35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Men's League for Woman Suffrage, 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.
Men's Political Union for Women's Emancipation, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Men's Society for Women's Rights, 65, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.
Munster Women's Franchise League, 43, Grand Parade, Cork.
National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
National Political League, Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, St. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.
Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.
Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Spiritual Militancy League, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.
Suffrage Atelier, Office: 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Studio: 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.
Suffrage First' Committee, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee, 21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
United Religious Women's Suffrage Societies, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
United Suffragists, 3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Votes for Women Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Wiltshire Organisation: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate House, Ainsdale, Lancs.
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, 43, Rotherland Avenue, W.
Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom, 10, Southfields Road, Heston, Middlesex.
Women's Social and Political Union, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Women Teachers' Franchise Union, 27, Muriel Road, Lee, S.E.
Women Writers' Suffrage League, Gooden Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

THREE TAX RESISTERS

At Bath on March 31 goods were sold belonging to Miss Wratelaw in consequence of her refusal to pay inhabited house duty. The old silver which had been distrained was sold last year under similar circumstances. Goods were also sold belonging to Mrs. Colquhoun, of Gidea Park, and Mrs. Bacon, of Hornchurch, at Romford on April 3. Both at Bath and Romford most successful protest meetings were held after the sales.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN DEMAND VOTES**Government Measure Only!**

At the annual council meetings of the Scottish Christian Union of the British Women's Temperance Association at Edinburgh, last week, a resolution was moved stating that the meeting "reaffirms its previous decisions regarding the enfranchisement of women; deprecates the delay in granting this most reasonable demand; and calls upon His Majesty's Government to introduce and carry through a measure giving votes to women on equal terms with men."

An amendment was moved to include the words: "While expressing disapproval of militant methods," and although Mrs. Reid protested that they called themselves Christian women, and she did not think it would be a Christian action to criticise any body of ladies, the amendment was incorporated after a warm discussion, and the resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

The important thing was, of course, that this large and important body of temperance women has come into line with all the Suffrage societies and has demanded nothing short of a Government measure of women Suffrage.

THE EASTER CONFERENCES

At the conferences both of the I.L.P. and the National Union of Teachers, to be held during Easter, Suffrage resolutions will be submitted. At the I.L.P. Conference, the Leicester and Marple branches declare that a Plural Voting Bill is not an adequate settlement of the franchise problem, and ask the conference to reaffirm its views that all Bills amending the franchise and registration laws should be opposed until woman's claim to citizenship is recognised.

HAYFORD'S GLOVES STORE**WHITE KID, FULL-ON UTILITY GLOVES**

3 pairs 2/6 6 pairs 4/11
7/3 13/11

SLOANE STREET, S.W.

Established 1879. **E. DAY & CO.** Tel. No. 2340 P.O. 1, Hampstead**FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS.**

REPTON A. SEC.

5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades.

Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W., 66, Rosalyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

ALFRED DAY.**Ladies' Tailor**

All Garments made in own workroom.

COAT AND SKIRT,

MADE TO MEASURE IN Serge, Tweed, Cloth, Linen, etc. ... 2 Gns.

Suits, Flannels, Conting, Serges, Checks, etc. ... 2 1/2 Gns.

Fine Cloth, Whipcord, Wool, Velvet, Covert, Conting, Gabardine, and other new materials 3 to 5 Gns.

Sports Coat ... 1 1/2 Gns.

Patterns and Designs Free.

Coat and Skirt in Fine Serge, made to measure, Three Guineas.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

51 and 53, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

M. CLACK & Co.

DOWN & BLOUSE SPECIALISTS.

Invite an inspection of their New Models on Tuesday, April 7, 1914

6 & 17, Burlington Arcade, W. Telephone: MAYFAIR 3111.

ELEGANT EYE-GLASSES

At Very Moderate Prices. Mr. McCLEAN will be pleased to test the eyes of readers of this paper entirely free of charge and advise them.

Gold-filled Spectacles & Pince-Nez from 5/- per pair.
By our method of testing the sight and fitting the individual face, perfect satisfaction is assured, both with regard to sight and comfort in wear. LORNETTES, as illustrated, latest designs at 15/-
A. E. McCLEAN, Ophthalmic Optician, 37, ALDWYCH, W.C. (Under the Waldorf Hotel.)

OLD GOLD & PLATINUM BOUGHT

or taken in part payment for goods.

SPIERS & POND'S STORES

Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

BRENT SANITARY LAUNDRY,

The Brent,

Dartford, Kent.

An ideal Laundry, owned and managed by women. A trial solicited.

Price List on application.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY

89, Upper Street, London, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon. Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assist. Dental Surgeon. Established 35 years.

Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE 7s. 6d.

A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

The Best Artificial Teeth from 6s.
Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6349 Central. No Show-case at door.

William CLARKE & SON,

1, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C. 55, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.

COAL.

Silkstone ... 28 6 Roaster Nuts ... 24-
Best Household ... 27- Large Kitchen ... 23-
Special House ... 26- Store Coal ... 23-
Best Nuts ... 25- Anthracite Nuts ... 40-

Coke, per Chaldron, 13/8.
Telephones: 3656, 1592 and 2718 North, 565 Paddington, &c.

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND A GOOD LAUNDRY.

Good Work and Good Wages.

THE BEACONSFIELD LAUNDRY,

19, BEETHOVEN ST., KILBURN.

HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY.

SEND A POST CARD FOR PRICE LIST.

NO HOSPITALS OR HOTEL CONTRACTS TAKEN

SELFRIDGE'S

have taken this space in "Votes for Women" out of compliment to many of their customers who have expressed a wish that this House should be represented among the advertisers in this paper:

SELFRIDGE & Co.
OXFORD STREET, W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s., 1d. per word for every additional word (four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES
ST. MARY-AT-HILL.—Church, Army Church, Eastcheap. Sundays, 9 and 6. Views, orchestra, band, Prebendary Carile.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription, one guinea. Luncheons 1s. 3d. Dinners 1s. 6d. The Club possesses an excellent library. All particulars Secretary.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.
ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, faintest, coziest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 10. 6d.; on pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions. Managers, 4789 Gerrard.

BRIGHTON. TITCHFIELD HOUSE.—21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. From 25s. week. Easter, 6s. per day.—Mrs. Gray, W.S.P.U.

DEVONSHIRE.—Homestead, Seaford, front, Emsworth, 36s., no extras. Sunny southern rooms; extensive view; hot baths; late dinner.—Miss R. Williams.

FOLKESTONE.—"Treyarra," Bourville Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

LANDOWNE PRIVATE HOTEL.—Worcester Park, Surrey. Half an hour from Town, three minutes station. Tennis, croquet, badminton, billiards. Moderate terms.

LONDON, W.C.—113, Gower Street.—Refined home; breakfast, dinner, and full board Sunday; cubicle, 15s. 8d.; rooms, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; gentlemen, 15s. 6d.; bed and breakfast, 2s.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 15s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 48, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for meetings, at 110, Dances, Lectures, Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY'S HALL in Knightsbridge to be let for meetings, &c.—For all particulars apply Secretary, N.C.S.W.S., 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

SOUTHPORT.—A single lady, living alone, very much occupied, would like to meet with another lady to share her house. Good residential locality.—Box 524, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

SWITZERLAND.—Furnished apartment (6 rooms); also small cottage, four rooms; also, for summer, 16th century chateau, modern conveniences, magnificent views, large garden, fruit; servants left if desired; excellent educational advantages.—Particulars, Chaplain, 94, Park Lane, Croydon.

TO LET.—Furnished Bed-sitting Room (for one or two) and Kitchen. No attendance. Near bus and tube. Miss Hughes, 7, Northumberland Place, Bayswater.

TO LET, SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.—Front Room, furnished; sunny, open outlook. Very nice detached house. Near station and bus. Two sisters or friends received for 2 gns. a week; partial board 2 gns. Workers preferred. Permanency. Use of sitting-room in evening if desired.—S. R., c/o Miss Fuller, 52, New Bond Street, W.

BOOKS
64-PAGE BOOK about HERBS and HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—Trimmell, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

EDUCATIONAL
A. DA MOORE gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production; dictation a speciality.—106, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W. West End Studio. Visits Brighton weekly.

ARE YOU WANTING SCHOOL OR HOME. English, Continental, boys, girls? Mrs. Hooper, 13, Regent Street, London, herself a mother, advises parents free of charge (30 years' experience). State pupils' ages, fees limit, district preferred. Governesses recommended.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Boarding School for Girls on Progressive Thought lines. Principal, Miss Richardson, B.A. The school stands in its own grounds, where tennis, hockey, and cricket are played. Home care. Thorough tuition. Entire charge of children coming from abroad.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Letchworth. Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; tracing moorland air; home comforts.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.). Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes and Ladies Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible, when correctly translated and interpreted, encourages the fullest development of all woman's powers, and teaches her equality with man in every respect. Do you wish to equip yourself with Scriptural arguments for those who use the Bible as a block to woman's emancipation? Do you wish to know where and how it is misinterpreted? Then send 9d. (45 cents) in stamps for the new improved (third) edition of "The Woman's Catechism," which answers 101 questions about woman's place in the Bible, and at the same time gives an outline of the teaching of the first year's course of the Women's Correspondence Bible Class.—Katherine Bushnell, 3, Leicester Street, Southport.

PROFESSIONAL
CANADA.—Haleburton College for Gentlewomen, Vancouver Island. Dairy, poultry, mixed farming, fruit, vegetable, cooking, washing. Experienced teachers. Fees, 25s. a year. Journey, £20.—Apply, Mrs. Wilson, Eversfield, Dover, England.

MISS GRIFF, Consulting Engineer (certificated), advises on farm machinery, house lighting, automobiles. Examinations of laundry machinery. Interviews by appointment.—52, New Bond Street, W.

TO GIRLS seeking a healthful and attractive calling.—Anstey College for Physical Training and Hygiene, Chester Road, near Birmingham. Offers a full professional training in Swedish, educational, and medical gymnastics, dancing, swimming, games, anatomy, hygiene, &c. Health students also received. Special treatment for curvatures, anemias, &c. Good posts obtained after training.

SITUATIONS VACANT.
CAN ANY LADY recommend good, well-trained Parlourmaid for situation in country. Wages £24 to £26. Three maids kept.—Apply, Lady Mackworth, Oaklands, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
A LADY is very anxious to procure a single-handed place for an excellent servant with one or two ladies who would be willing to overlook the past. She is a good cook, parlourmaid, and needlewoman.—Apply Box 536, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist and Book-keeper (lady), with knowledge of French, desires position. Excellent references. Would assist with other duties.—Apply, Box 518, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ELECTRICITY
PRIVATE LIGHTING and pumping plants, motor-cars, oil engines, new or second hand. Distance no object. Estimates free.—Girling, Maldon, Essex.

MOTOR
MISS A. PRESTON teaches Motor-Driving; officially recommended by the R.A.C. Running repairs, country pupils.—2, St. Mary Abbots Place, Kensington.

TOURING or otherwise.—Wolsley car for hire. Experienced chauffeur. R.A.C. certificate. Teach driving, running repairs.—Terms, apply, Miss Carver, Rhosneigr, Anglesey.

JEWELLERY.
WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers.—Telephone 2096 North. All parcels, offer or cash by return of post.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.
A LADY makes Blouses, Skirts, Morning Dresses, and Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c. Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. Very moderate charges always.—"Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower Road, Canonbury, London.

DE VALLOISE, 18, Berners Street.—Modes, Millinery; Day and Evening Gowns from 23s.; renovations a speciality; ladies' own materials made up.

MILLINERY.—Hats and toques renovated from 5s. Smart selection of hats in stock.—Apply, Miss Angus, Roberts and Geon, 4, Conduit Street, W.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS. Mora Puckle, 399, Oxford Street (opposite "Times" Book Club). Embroidered dresses, coats, and djibbahs, evening dresses, tailor-made coats and skirts. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles from 34 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

BUSINESS, Etc.
BLUTHNER-PIANO, also Lipp piano, perfect; great bargains.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Garment Co., Nottingham.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe, made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 228, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

CHIROPODY. 2s. per Foot.—Nurse Bright attends clients at their own residence for above fee (fares extra), or by appointment at 13, St. Stephen's Road, Bayswater.

HAIR SPECIALIST.—G. W. Beckett Chase, 8, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. Consultations by letter. Personally by appointment. Write for booklet of Hair Treatment. Telephone, 2996 Hampstead.

HARP. 23, Erard Upright Piano, £10. Broadwood Upright, £10. Bechstein Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price. Mustel Organ.—MORLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

HOUSEWIFERY.—EXCEPTIONAL OFFER, ten weeks' practical course, ten guineas (including board-residence), under gold medalist. Author of several cookery books.—Hoopers, 1, Houghton Place, London, N.W.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY of all kinds cleaned, mended, transferred. Heaps of testimonials. Embroidery undertaken.—Beatrice, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. No postcards.

LET-OFF CLOTHING of every description bought—hats, boots, furs, curtains, &c.—Cash by return. Bankers' references.—London Dress Agency, 27, Green Road, Southsea.

NUMEROUS.—An incomparable Tonic Lotion for the Hair. Price 2s. 6d. Trial bottle 1s. post paid.—M. de Neuville, Consulting Hair Specialist, 52, Brompton Road, S.W.

PEACH'S CURTAINS.—Send for New List of "Ideal Home Decorations," Post Free. Curtains, Casement Fabrics, Nets, Muslins, Household Linens, Laces, Hosiery. Direct from the Looms. Maker's prices. Write now.—S. PEACH and SONS, 230, The Looms, Nottingham.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, ladies' gents' suits, children's clothing, boots, carpets, curtains, surplus furnishings of every description wanted to buy. All parcels cash by return of post.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Baby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Telephone: 1738 Central.

SKIRTS and Blouses of "FLAX-ZELLA." Genuine Irish linen fabric, new silky finish; always look smart and dainty; washable, durable; practically unshrinkable and uncrushable. 200 patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 167, Larne, Ireland.

STATIONERY and PRINTING.—High-class stationery, book-binding, printing, and relief stamping; choice selection of artistic postcards.—A. E. Jarvis, 10, Holland Street, Kensington.

TWO PEKINGESE PUPPIES, male and female, five months, black, tan markings; make lovely pets; 5 and 4 guineas.—Miss R. Smithers, Langton Green, Kent.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to Subscribers.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

LAUNDRY.
LADIES' and Children's Linen carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Laundry, 90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. A trial solicited. Personal management.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3 and 5, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. After a meeting held on our premises and addressed by Mrs. Smithwick, all our employees signed a petition for release of Mrs. Pankhurst.—M. Purdy, Managers. Phone: 494 Chiswick.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stratford Road, South Acton, W., undertake Family Work only; linens washed in distilled water; open air drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.
ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3807 Paddington.

ELECTROLYSIS.—Absolutely permanently destroyed. Superfluous hair by electrolysis. Moles removed. Best operations in London. Elegantly fitted rooms. Most moderate terms. Free advice callers. Manicure, face massage, &c. References to satisfied patients.—The Crinoid Co. (Miss Carrow, manager), 310, Regent Street, London (opposite Polytechnic). (N.B.—If living in country, please write for particulars of our Depilatory—none so effective or so certain to destroy.)

ELECTROLYSIS, FACE MASSAGE and ELECTRICAL HAIR TREATMENT. Special terms to trained Nurses. Skilful instruction given and certificates granted. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.—Address, Miss Thurston, 54, Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

POULTRY and PROVISIONS.
GIVE THE FISHERMEN A CHANCE.
FRESH FISH, 6lb. 2s.; 9lb. 2s. 6d.; 10lb. 3s.; cleaned; carriage paid; lists free.—The Fishermen's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

TRAVEL
ALGERIAN TOURS, SPANISH TOURS, Riviera Tours, Lucerne Tours. Hand-book 3s. sent free on request.—Dr. Henry S. Lunn (Ltd.), 5, Ranelagh Gardens, London, N.W.

TOILET REQUISITES
HAIR GROWER.—Crinoid Hair Grower makes hair grow and restores grey hair to its natural colour. Hundreds of letters from customers. Contains no dye. Price, 3s. 6d., of Boots, Army and Navy Stores, Harrod's &c., or from Crinoid Co., 310, Regent Street, London; 57, Lord Street, Southport.

HANDS.—Crinoid Nail Enamel super-soaks any nail polish. One application gives brilliant polish for 14 days. Sample bottle with sample Crinoid Cream—the complexion cream—Powder, &c., one shilling. Crinoid Co., 310, Regent Street, London; 57, Lord Street, Southport.

GARDENING.
BEES' "ADAPTA" PLANTS
Seeds and Roses.

ROCK PLANTS. Bees have made selections of dwarf plants suitable for rockeries and fronts of borders in various soils, positions, and aspects. These plants have been grown in pots, and may be transplanted now without check. They are strong flowering specimens and will bloom this year.

Prices of each Collection of 12 strong, sturdy plants 5/- Any or more items at 6d. each. Three plants of same name for 1/- Two collections 9/6; three for 14/-; four for 18/-

SANDY SOIL (SUNNY), including Grecian Milfoil, Double Rock Pink, Lagasac Campan and Ewer's Stonecrop.

MEDIUM SOIL (SUNNY), including Persian Candytuft, Dr. Mule's Aubrietia, Shining Pentstemon and Woolly Thyme.

HEAVY SOIL (SUNNY), including Double White Rock, Wallace's Aubrietia, Isabel's Bellflower, Double White Pink, Starry Alpine Phlox, and Catchfly Champion.

BONE DRY POSITIONS. Top of walls, rocky ledges where "nothing" grows, including Golden Sandwort, Kenilworth Ivy, White Stonecrop and Rock Purslane.

LIGHT SOIL (IN SHADE), including Host's White Bellflower, Pale Toad Flax, Small Catchfly, and Purple Horned Violet.

TOWN GARDENS, including Double Yellow Alysson, Marshall's Aubrietia, Maiden Pink, Evergreen Candytuft, and Starry Alpine Phlox.

ART CATALOGUE OF HARDY PLANTS, illustrated in natural colours, is free for the asking. There is an immense variety of plants described and pictured, and a plan of a border showing how plants should be arranged.

ESTABLISHED ROSES IN POTS
The following new and distinct roses are in 4½-in. pots. They have been grown in pots from the first, and are sturdy well-rooted plants. For greenhouse culture or for planting out they will be most suitable, and can be transplanted at any time.

Price 1/3 each; 12/- doz., customer's selection. Price 1/- each; 10/6 doz., Bees' selection.
160 P. Altamara, H.T., rich golden yellow, tinted red, large and full. 387 P. Charlotte Klemm, C., fiery red, medium size, dwarf bushy grower. 754 P. Frau Ernest Fischer, H.T., pink, shaded, coppery, yellow, large, full, free flowering. 865 P. James Ferguson, H.T., sport from Caroline Testout, broad silvery pink petals. 1010 P. Jonkheer, J.L., Mock, H.T., rich carmine, of large full form, changing to imperial pink, very free and vigorous, highly scented. 1085 P. Lady Greenall, saffron orange, bordered cream, robust and fragrant in pots. 1400 P. Mary, Countess of Bicester, H.T., warm, crimson, carmine. 1590 P. Mrs. Cornwallis West, H.T., entrancingly beautiful, transparent, delicate, pink. 1650 P. Mrs. Fred Straker, H.T., salmon pink, to silvery fawn, with delicate orange pink reverse. 1697 P. Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe, H.T., bright "Sweet Pea" mauve, "a wonderful flower in every respect." 2057 P. Sunburst, H.T., a superb cadmium yellow, with yellow orange centre. 2130 P. Viscount Carlou, H.T., warm carmine pink on deep cream, edged carmine.

ROSES IN POTS
These are strong, vigorous young trees, which will give a good account of themselves during the present year. They may be planted any time in April or May with perfect safety, having been carefully potted last autumn with the view of rendering them suitable for late spring planting, to fill up gaps, or for growing on in pots.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES
Strong trees in 6-in. pots, 1s. each.

840 P. Avon, H.T., crimson scarlet, fragrant, pretty in bud. 325 P. Betty, H.T., coppery rose, shaded gold. 365 P. Caroline Testout, H.T., rosy satin pink. 735 P. Frau Karl Druschki, H.P., snowy white, very large. 770 P. General MacArthur, H.T., bright scarlet crimson. 915 P. Hugh Dickson, H.P., fine crimson scarlet, a giant amongst red roses, fragrant, altogether first class. 1010 P. J.L. Mock, H.T., carmine, changing into imperial pink. 1125 P. La France, H.T., splendid rosy lilac, fragrant. 1235 P. Mme. Abel Chateaux, H.T., salmon pink, fragrant. 1375 P. Mme. Davary, H.T., pale orange, old gold centre. 1600 P. Mrs. David McKee, H.T., creamy yellow, very large. 1650 P. Mrs. John Lating, H.P., delightful soft pink.

NEW LAWNS FOR OLD
Is your lawn brown and patchy? Instead of feeling beneath your feet like a rich springy carpet, does it feel slimy or mossy or hard and unresilient? The fault lies in the turf of course. Unless your turf is composed of grasses which are at home in your neighbourhood you can never have a satisfactory lawn. The cure is obvious. Sow with

BEES' "ADAPTA" LAWN SEED
especially adapted to your local conditions. Full particulars on application.
BEES, LTD., 175, W. MILL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PLANTS for bedding and herbaceous borders.—Good plants guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Choice cut flowers—carnations, violets, daffodils, tulips—from 1s. 6d. bot. Vacancy for student.—Miss C. M. Dixon, Elmcroft Nurseries, Edenbridge, Kent.